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VOLUME XL.

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olice to the Creditors of Coggswell, Weber & Co. TATE OF ILISINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—
Sperior Court of Cook County—William Smith,
one Smith, and O. C. Lenz vs. Thomas Coggswell,
i.i. West, and O. W. Wallis.

Etc. is a fereby given to all creditors entitled to parameter and the undersigned, pursuant to the decree of
one of Monday, the lat day of November A. D.

O. In Docard III of clock a. m., as his office, Room
onals dee to the meditors of the firm of Coggswell,
the company. FRANKLINDENISON,
one company. FRANKLINDENISON,
Chancery of the Superior Cours of Cook

Velvets! \$440,000

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Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages
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BOSTON SCHOOL OF GRATORY. Full course two YEARS, three hours daily; shorter course, ONE YEAR. Term begins 6ct. 7. Applications at 1 Somersel-st., Boxom, any day after Oct. 1, from 10 to 12 a.m. For circulars apply to H. R. RAYMOND, Principal.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880-TWELVE PAGES.

"Sorry" to trouble you to read this adertisement, "but" tis a good "reason" why we should be elected to the office of Furnishers of Man-kind with modern Kenward Philp, Chief of the adornment for the Head, for the Feet, and "betwicet and between," that is, "all-Democratic Forging Service, Run In.

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is are "owned" in New York and Boston

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take to Boston and New York, and it is "LOST FOREVER" to the PEOPLE OF

"DOES" it make any difference to "You?"

Think it ever. "YOU" may conclude per-

haps 'twould be well at least to LOOK AT

"YOUR MONEY" there, "if," of course

& Co. are "NOW" prepared to prove to your entire satisfaction that their prices are under

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the fit, make, style, just perfect. Said to be the "LARGEST" dealers in clothes for the

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Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific rinciples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Mi-roscopes, Barometers, etc.

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DRUMS,

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To An examination of our stock is solicited.

the goods and price suit. Willoughby, Hill

ughby, Hill & Co.'s goods, and leave

He Hopes to Escape by Hav-ing Written "Gaifuld." for "Garfield."

Unanimous and Unqualified Testimony of Veteran Experts.

The Prisoner Held in \$5,000 Bail until This Morning at 11 O'Clock.

Barnum, Meantime, Uttering the Forgeries with Asinine Assiduity.

A Trainful Flying to the Pacific - Western Wires Sagging Heavy with His Lies.

The New York "Sun" Calls Barnum a Fool, and Soaks Its Head in Shame.

Complete Aspect of the Glorious Republican Campaign Now Closing.

Garfield at Mentor - Grant at Rochester-Neal Dow in Maine.

Official Reports of the Recent Vote Cast in Ohio and Indiana.

Views of the "Parsee Merchant" the Need of Tariff Re-

NAILED TO THE CROSS.

CATCHING HIM. New York, Oct. 27.—The man who wrote the bogus Garfield letter, Kenward Philp, was arrested to-day and arrigned for malicious libel. That this event would occur was clearly set forth in Jur Transum of Monday and Tuesday last, in advance of any other publication in the United States. Your dispatches, published Monday and Tuesday, on the Chinese letter forgery, were based on the reports of experts who, on comparing the manuscript of Kenward Philp. one of the editors of the Truth, reported to John L. Davenport that Philp was the forger. On Sunday afternoon four experts, not knowing Philp's name and neither one knowing that the others were at work at it, but all having before them Philp's manuscript, reported unanimously that the author of a certain editorial article published in Truth and headed

in Truth and headed. GARFIELD'S DEATH-WARRANT," was the forger of the Chinese letter. They had before them the editorial in different sheets,—that is, each expert had portions of the copy of that editorial. They detected not only a similarity between this manuscript and Garfield's, but they detected also Gar field's name in four places so closely similar to the name in the alleged Garfield letter that there could be no doubt that the author of the editorial was the writer of the letter. Three of them came to the con-clusion that there was no forgery, and that the author of the famous letter could not be held under any known law, for the reason that the signature to the Chinese letter is It is claimed by experts employed by Truth that the identity of Garfield is so firmly im-

that the identity of Garfield is so firmly impressed on the letter that there can be no doubt of its authenticity. But the testimony of Ames, who is quoted by Rauch as the best expert in the country, is that the letter is a forgery, and that the dotting of the "r" instead of the "i" is so manifestly the work of a man to save himself that he would be willing, on that fact alone if he had none other to fasten that fact alone, if he had none other, to faster the guilt on the man who wrote the editorial on which Philp was arrested to day. In the manuscript of the editorial, which Philp con-fesses he wrote, the name of Garfield is

THE DOT IS OVER THE "R," and, besides that, the whole name is such a close imitation of the signature to the Chinese letter that Mr. Ames made the remark, and was substantiated by Mr. Payne, another expert also at work on the case, that the writer of that word could be convicted of the forgery on that word alone. They found also all the characters of the Garfield letter in Philp's handwriting, and, comparing them, arrived at the unanimous conclusion that Philp was the author of the letter. At about this time

as to the charge that should be made against Philp. John I. Davenport at first insisted on forgery, but the trouble with the Republican party in New York is that it is cursed with lawyers. The point was made by the legal advisers that the forger could not be held for forgery. They claimed that, while the moral evidence of the man's guilt was complete, under the circumstances he could not be held, and that, if any action was taken against him for the forgery, the prosecution would fail. THOMAS E. LONERGAN,

THOMAS E. LONERGAN,
the detective who worked up the case and
furnished the evidence, contended that the
only safety in the premises lay in the establishment of the forgery, and that a charge of
a lesser nature failed to accomplish the object. He admitted that Philp might be punished for libel, but claimed that
such action would be the ruin
of the party, because it was
a quasi-confession that the party could not
disprove the authenticity of the letter. He
was met by the argument that it was impossible to carry the guilt home to Philp. To TO PRINTERS.

Arnold's Patent Ready Cut Election

Stocker Blanks.

Just the thing for the emergency. All widths in stock and for sale by the Arnold's patent Ready Cut Election was correct, it fastened the guilt of the letter as closely as it fastened the authorship of the libelous editorial.

LATE ON TUESDAY NIGHT, when the affidavits had been drawn, Mr. Bliss went before Judge Noah Davis, and, upon his deposition and those of several well-known experts, a warrant was issued for Philp's arrest for having "falsely, wickedly, and maliciously written and published of and concerning one James A. Garfield, a certain criminal libel." This warrant was given to officer Thomas Stuart, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Yesterday morning Philp was found in front of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, and was issued for Philp's arrest for having was arrested and taken to police head-quarters in this city. At 1:30 o'clock he was taken to the office of the District-Attorney, turned over to Detective Field, and detained in one of the rooms in the District-Attorny's office. The office of Mr. Bell, the Assistant-District-Attorney was in a few movement. office. The office of Mr. Bell, the Assistant-District-Attorney, was in a few moments oc-cupled by a number of prominent Repub-licans, and, after some consultation in the office, at 2:45.

was taken into the Supreme Court Chambers.
The court-room was half full of spectators when Judge Davis entered. At the table for counsel there appeared as prosecutor Mr. Bell, accompanied by Mr. Stoughton, Mr. George Bliss, Mr. Henry E. Knox, Mr. John I. Davenport, and Mr. Joel B. Erhardt. The pricesses Bliss, Erhardt. hardt. The prisoner, Philp, sat at one end of the long table, attended by his counsel, Mr. Charles W. Brooks, ex-Judge Weeder, of Brooklyn, and Roger A. Pryor. When Mr. Bell began to read the affidavits Mr. Pryor objected, and stated that Philp was ready to plead. The Judge ruled that they might be read, when Pryor again interrupted, saying they proposed to waive exterrupted, saying they proposed to waive ex-amination and go before the Grand Jury at once, and have a speedy trial.

THE AFFIDAVITS OF THE EXPERTS were read, first coming that of George Bliss, one of the attorneys, of New York, and who made up the case. After traversir the fact of the publication of the forged let-ter and editorials libeling Gen. Garfield, he said he had caused an investigation to be ter and of the article upon it, and ascertained that the proprietors and managers of the pa-

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES of the papers containing the articles and the forged letter to be issued. "After a careful examination," said Mr. Bliss, "I am led to believe, and do believe, and I therefore charge, that said letter was written and forged by a person named Kenward Philp, one of the editors of or writers for said newspaper, and that, having forged said letter, he wrote and caused to be published in said paper the article referring thereto." He further stated that the article reflecting upon Gen. Garfield was a false, malicious, and wicked libel, and that the article was intended to assert the genuine ness of the writing, which Philp SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES the genuineness of the writing, which Philp knew to be fraudulent. Mr. Bliss, after showing that the libel was persisted in, went on to say that, subsequent to the publication, the proprietor, as he was informed and be-

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE or some members thereof, by which it was letters should be circulated, and to that end, since the knowledge of the denial of its ausince the knowledge of the denial of its au-thenticity by said Garfield, have deliv-ered or intrusted to said Committee the said forged letter for the pur-pose of having the same copied and photographed, or lithographed, and that the said Committee have caused many hundred thousand copies of said forged let-ter to be circulated in various forms, both in the English and German language." The ffidavits of J. E. Paine, A. F. Southworth and Daniel T. Ames, THE EXPERTS,

were unanimous in fastening upon Philp 13 the writer of the Chinese letter. An attempt was made to secure the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the evidence of the experts was insufficient to warrant his detention. Gen. Stoughton said that "The libelous article, standing alone without reference to the forged letter, without proof of any letter written by Gen. Garfield," was "undoubtedly a wicked and criminal

JUDGE DAVIS SAID the affidavits presented two charges, either of which, if made out, would be ground for holding the accused for trial. The first was that a letter, purporting to be writ-ten by Gen. Garfield, had been forged by the accused, and uttered, and published. The character of the letter was such as to become libelous if false, because it tended to bring disgrace and odium on the writer. If true, it would justly be of serious injury to the writer. Another point was that after the alleged writer of the original letter had denounced it as a forgery. the accused, in an article in which he an-nounced the denial, declared that the writer was "a liar," thus holding him up to odium and contempt. This was a libel, unless the letter were true. Under the law, if a newspaper alleges that a citizen is a liar, the act of publishing is a libel unless the party pubishing it is able to prove his stateme THE ACCUSED MUST DEFEND HIMSELF by showing the truth of this letter. The accused, after Gen. Garfield had declared the

cused, after Gen. Garfield had declared the letter false in every respect, published the declaration that Gen. Garfield, in making that denial, was a liar. That amounted to an admission of libel until justified. Enough to put this case in motion had been shown by the affidavits. The prisoner was held in \$5,000 bail to appear to-morrow morning. BEFORE THE BAR.

THE CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27-1:40 p. m.-Philp was arrested in the lobby of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, while in conversation with exarrest was made upon a warrant issued by Judge Noah Davis, presiding Justice of the Supreme Court. It charges Philp with Supreme Court. It charges Philip with maliciously composing and publishing an alleged forged letter. Philip and the officer, accompanied by William Veeder, a lawyer, came over to police headquarters in this city. After a briet detention Philip was taken to the Supreme Court. Judge Davis being temporarily absent, he was detained in the District-Attorney's office. He will be arraigned before Judge Davis later in the day. ANOTHER CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27-2:30 p. m.—Philp, it is now stated, was arrested on a charge of malicious libel, and not, as at first reported, for publishing the alleged forged letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27-3 o'clock.-A long NEW YORK, Oct. 37—3 o'clock.—A long consultation took place in the District Attorney's office between Assistant District Attorney Bell. United States Commissioner John L Davenport, and George Bliss, who, it is thought, will represent the prosecution, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor, ex-Surrogate Veeder, and Howe and Hummel, retained by the defense. The nature of the consultation was not made known.

WAITING FOR THE JUDGE. A few minutes before So'clock Philip was taken to the general-term room of the Supreme Court, where the arrival of Judge Davis is now awaited. Ex-Minister Stoughton, Elihu Root, and Henry E. Knox also appear for the prosecution. John I. Daven-port was also in court to watch the proceed-

warrant issued for the arrest of one Ken-ward Philp, who was charged with having published a criminal libel on James A. Garfirld. Mr. Bell was proceeding to read the affidavits on which the warrant was obtained, but Mr. Pryor objected, and the Judge decided to allow them to be read.

The first was made by Col. George Bilss, and Mr. Bell had hardly commenced when

and Mr. Bell had hardly commenced when he was again interrupted by Gen. Pryor, who stated that his client waived examination and desired to have the matter presented speedily to the Grand Jury, so that an early trial could be had. He was ready to try the case to-morrow, and under those circum stances it was not proper to read affidavits.

The charge of criminal libel, Mr. Stoughton explained, was in order to guard against any explained, was in order to guard against any possible difficulty in sustaining the simple charge of forgery. Philp appeared very nonchalant when arrested, and, when a friend asked him what was the matter, he

replied, "I believe I am ARRESTED FOR FORGING BEAUTIPUI The evidence against Philp consists in part of expert testimony as to the forged letter, but it is understoon papers containing writing of the same character as that of the

forged letter have been secured. District-Attorney Bell read an affidavit of Col. George Bliss, who testified he had examined the fac-simile copy of the letter with others in his possession from Gen. Garfield, and declared it a forgery; that he compared the photograph copy of the letter with the writings of the accused, and on information and belief thought Philp was the author of the letter.

Affidavits sworn to by Joseph E. Payne and Albert F. Southworth, experts in handwriting, were read, and were of similar purport. Attached to the affidavits was the original copy in the handwriting of the ac-cused of the article published in the Truth. A motion was then made to have the war-rant dismissed, on the ground that the affi-daylts were not strong enough to support it.

by Judge Davis, who held that the publica-tion of an article after its authenticity was denied, which tended to bring odium on the supposed author, was criminal libel.

The examination was adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, Philp furnishing \$5,000 ball to appear.

Gen. Pryor, counsel for Philp, demanded a speedy trial. As the crowd was leaving the court-room, three cheers for Hancock were called for and given. The person who started the cry could not be caught, though Judge Davis ordered his arrest.

THE EXPERTS.

THEIR EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—At the exa of Kenward Philp to-day on the charge of having forged the Garfield letter, Joseph E. having forged the Garfield letter, Joseph E. Paine, expert of handwriting for thirty years; Albert F. Southworth, expert for more than twenty years; and Daniel T. Ames, expert for twenty-five years, all testified that, after careful examination, in their belief the letter was unquestionably a forgery, and that it was written and signed by Kenward Philp.

DISSATISFACTION.

New York, Oct. 28—2 a. m.—Lonegan is thoroughly disgusted with the way in which the case has been managed, and at one time to-day threatened to take the case away from Daysprost. one time to-day threatened to take the case away from Davenport, the Committee, and all, and carry it through on the basis of a forgery. It may not help the Republican party any to relate that the managers in New York have made a blunder. As indicated in former dispatches, there is not the utmost harmony between the National and the State Committees, and it is to this lack of friendship that the fisseo is to be affeibuted. It was claimed and it is to this lack of friendship that the fiasco is to be atfributed. It was claimed to-day that the arrest of Philp would do away with the effect of the bogus letter, but the troubles which have culminated in the charge of malicious libel against a Presidential candidate will do more harm than had no action been taken. It seems strange that under the circumstances some agreement could not have been effected. There can be no possible doubt that the experts have detected the forger, and there must be some protection even for a politician against such an outrage.

politician against such an outrage. "THREE BEERS."

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Philp is a hatul master of the pen. Not long ago he wrote from memory Hancock's letter of acceptance, with signature attached, and then offered to make a bet that he would write a letter from Garfield that could not be detected, and which
"would raise hell in the country." The
bet was three glasses of beer, and it was paid
Tuesday afternoon. When first accused of
writing the letter, Philip made the remark writing the letter, Philip made the remark that his only regret was that he had been accused of putting Democratic spelling into a Republican document. He never denied the forgery until threatened with proceed-ings, and then stated he didn't write the letter, because he wasn't sure where his hall was

AMONG PHILP'S COMPANIONS
there is not a doubt of his guilt, but his
Democratic friends contend that it was only
a joke, and that he really didn't mean anya joke, and that he really didn't mean anything by it. A bet was made in New York to-day that on Wednesday next Philp would confess. He believes nothing can be done with him, and to-night said that, if S. B. Chittenden had his \$5,000 reward ready, he (Philp) was prepared to collect it. The substance of the whole business is this: Philp forged the letter and does not hesitate to say that he is prepared to take the consequences.

USED TO IT.

PREVIOUS SLIPS OF PHILP'S PEX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Tribuna says:

"It is said that this is not the first time that Philip has tried his hand at forgery, although in the previous case, he did not get into the courts. In the Kings County Democratic Convention, in 1878, there was a sharp contest for the Surrogateship between Messrs. Daly and Livingston, and the latter was only successful by one vote. While things were at a critical point a petition purporting to have been signed by prominent citizens of Brooklyn was handed to the Convention, urging the nomination of William D. Veeder, the then Surrogate. It was afterward ascertained that many of the signatures to the petition were forgeries, and it is said that the forger was Kenwood Philp. USED TO IT.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

hich to work, the evidence of nearly and the evidence of nearly and bankers of New York as to the character the signature appended to the letter, as the accomparatively genuine document, who we the investigation, came the additional and important statement, on Monday morning, that the experts had fallen upon Philp as the man who was guilty of the crime. This was followed Tuesday by further exclusive evidence, and to-day

THE ENTIRE MATTER CULMINATED in the arrest and arraignment of the m fleated. It was not until this mornin the decency, now that the case is against them, to acknowledge the e

BY TELEGRAPH.

BARNUM'S LATEST LIE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trib
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Chairm

FAST TRAIN.

nese letter to the Pacific Coast, that the anti-dote would probably arrive in Sau Francisca a day ahead of the regular train. A special train at the rate of thirty miles an hour cas make the distance between San Francisco regular train.

A SLAP IN THE FACE

A SLAP IN THE FACE

ADMINISTERED BY THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL OF THE COUNTRY,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Stin, which has scarcely noticed the Garfield forgery, speaks of it this morning in the following forebles way: "Garfield is not, at least, as vile as the detestible man who, in order to defeat Garfield, forges a letter in his name. The heaven-born principles of Democracy, the doctrines of liberty, of equal rights, of exact justice, need no leprous support from falsidoctrines of liberty, of equal rights, of exact justice, need no leprous support from faisfiers and forgers. True Democrats pant for victory for the sake of their own countrymen and for the sake of oppressed humanity throughout the world; but to be glorious it must be a victory nobly won, with God and not the Devil at its right hand."

HORN-HAULING.

HORN-HAULING.
THE DIRTY DEMOCRATS HEAR FROM MEN YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Calcago Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—The local Democratic Committee made a formal challenge yesterday to Postmaster Ainger in the matter of the Post-Office marks on the forged Chinese letter, but, application being made to the Committee last night, the reply was given, "Wait until to-morrow." To-day, to those who inquired at the Democratic head-quarters, the statement was made that the Committee did not consider such work within its province. The Democrats have probably heard from New York. It is rumored in connection with this stamp-forgery that evidence has been discovered here to show that a stamp has been manufactured in limitation of the official stamps. That would be an easy matter, and would not require the work of many hours.

BOURBONS NEVER LEARN. WHAT THEY ARE NOW PROVING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Democratic National Committee has issued an affidavit signed by residents of Lynn, Mass., stating that there was an Employers' Union in existence in 1877 and 1878, and that several maetings were hald.

CLOSING DAYS.

MENTOR.

MENTOR.

GEN. GARPIELD'S SPEECH TO A DELEGATION OF CLEVELAND LADIES.

MENTOR, O., Oct. 27.—A delegation of about 200 ladies of Cleveland and intermediate places visited Mentor to-day and called on Gen. Garfield, who, in response to the usual introductory address, spoke as follows, as reported by the Cleveland Herald:

MRS. MARTIN AND LADIES OF CLEVELARD: I am glad to receive such a greeting as this tendered by your presence and by the words of your Chairman. It seems to me as I look upon this assemblage that there could be no such seene as this in any but a free country, and for this reason: In all monarchical nations the roverning power does the governing itself. Our fathers reversed that order, and the real governing power in this country never does the actual work of the Government, but causes it to be done by agents and servants. The governing power stays at home and sends its servants to do the work of the Government. Durhagour late war there were three great forces—the or inte War there were three great from that fought, those who applied the army, and the people at loser to the sovereign heart, who has ayers and fighters to execute the Nathat third and inner line was the house of the sound over a superior to be sounded.

er of home upon American people life, ft, and all that it means, I thank you my beart. I shall be gird to present you

GEN. GRANT.

TWO SPEECHES AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Fifty thousand were out to-day to see Gen. Grant.
After reviewing the procession of Boys in Blue, Gen. Grant presided at a mass-meeting in a tent, where 15,000 people had gathered.
Gen. Grant made a speech, and was frequently interrupted by the crowd pressing forward to see him. He spoke as follows: rward to see him. He spoke as follows:

EXTLEMEN OF ROCTESTER: I esteem it a high
nor to be easiled upon to preside here to-day.

Iterrupted by turmoil and pressing of the
roug to get nearer and, if possible, eatch the
roug to get nearer and, if possible, eatch the
roug to get nearer and, if possible, eatch the
roug to get nearer and, if possible, eatch the
rough once. Neither can you hear a word of what
am saying unless you let me do
a talking for a minute or two
ries of "Louder, we want to hear you."

hen other speakers come on I hope you will
eb order. I have told you that if you all
ked at once I couldn't hear a word you say.

Chairman, Ruil. interrepting — "Gentie-

he part

Gen. Grant again spoke as follows:
Ladres and Gentlemer: You have heard as plank of the Democratic party laid down here ust now that it was the work of the Democratic arty as ill the gap between the aristocracy and aboring classes in the United States of America, ad you have been rightly told that we have no ristocracy. That up was closed fiften years so, when slavery went out of existence in morica. The only aristocracy that ever existed in this country was an aristocracy of the emocratic party, and it had its life in the ownship of human beings.

I now introduce to you Col. Pitkin, of Louisia, who knows what that aristocracy was, and ill tell you of the disaster which it wrought in south. (Applause, loud and long.)

Addresses were also made by Corporal Tany, of Brooklyn, and others.
In the evening a torchlight procession was viewed by Gen. Grant. en. Grant again spoke as follows:

THE PARSEE MERCHANT.

TIEWS OF MR. J. S. MOORE.
Special Disputch to The Obtenso Tribune.

KW YORK, Oct. 27.—Mr. J. S. Moore, guished political economist, has exsome explicitness to the representative of The Theorem. Mr. Moore is sanguine that reform on this question is inevitable, and equally sure to come whatever may be the result of the coming election. He, neverthe-

result of the coming election. He, nevertheless, admits that the "sinews of war" have been, and will continue to be, furnished that party which most favors a protective tariff, by those whose interests are especially served thereby, and who, therefore, as the inference is, will naturally exercise much influence on its policy. He believes that the Democrats blundered in not making a revenue-tariff and free ships the prominent features in the canvass from first to last. "It is

canvass from first to last. "It is

THE ONLY LIVE ISSUE

that the Democratic party has left. Hard
money was originally a Democratic doctrine
which the Republicans were wise and sharp
enough to adopt, and they have gained immiensely by it; and it may be so with tariff
reform. The Democrats tried to beg the
question. They were in the hands
of Pennsylvania, where Republicans
and Democrats agree on the protective system; and, to be perfectly frank,
the chief managers of the Democratic
canvass are protectionists. If the subject
were not really serious it would be amusing
to see, at the eleventh hour, the Democratic
leaders wincing and wriggling on the tariff
question, prodded on as they are by the monstrons assertions of the Republican protectionists. Tariff for revenue, in one word,
means f'simplification.' Let us, for instance, take cotton fabrics, which embrace
all goods made of cotton. Our tariff charges
on cotton lace a duty of 35 per cent, and
on spool-thread 76 per cent. On one class of a spool-thread 76 per cent. On one class of aln cotton fabric 85 per cent, and on anther of the same kind, only valued 1 center square yard more, the duty is 49 per cent. Look at woolen fabrics. Ausbosson carpets but pay a duty of 50 per cent, and

DRUGGETS

ay a duty of 108 per cent. The finest bro pay a duty of 108 per cent. The finest broadcloth pays about 50 per cent duty, and cheap
heavy cloth, costing in Europe Si a yard, is
subject to a duty of 75 or 80 per cent. Hairpins pay a duty of 50 per cent, and combs
\$5 per cent. There are at least a thousand such specialties, where the
duty was put on ignorantly, if
not fraudulently, to legislate millions into
the pockets of these pampered industries.
Well, then, we mean by a tariff for revenue
only, pure and simple, equality and simplification. We imported \$29,929,000 cotton manufactures in 1879-80, which are subject,
nearly all, to ad valorem duty, but there were
levied 100 different rates of duties on them.
All that Mr. Wells and I say is, let there be
one rate on these products. We propose 25
per cent, but, if that is not enough,
MAKE IT 30, 40, OR 50 PER CENT.

MAKE IT 30, 40, or 50 PER CENT, but do not discriminate in favor of spool-thread against cotton laces, and so on. We propose one rate of duty on all kinds of woolen goods—say 40 per cent. Nearly every one of these articles is subject to double duties, which are blind duties, as, for inper cent, on worsted yarn 90 per cent, and on worsted goods 58 per cent. Let us have one rate of duty on all these goods. If 40 per

MAKE IT ALL 117 PER CENT,

as on bunting, or 90 per cent, as on worsted yarn. Then the people will understand it, and it will neither require a Wells or a Moore to see such a tariff speedily rectified."

"Would such a change in the tariff for revenue only, as, for instance, you and Mr. Wells propose, injure every legitimate interest in the country?"

"I think and firmly believe t would be for the interest of the industries and workingmen to have such a change. Only look at it. We propose to make every conceivable article of raw material free,—raw wool, jute, hemp, flax, and even dyestuffs and chemicals,—in short, everything the manufacturer uses in producing his goods. This, alone, is a great protection, as long as you lay a duty on the manufactured articles. The duty on clothing

wool now is about 60 per cent. If we remove this heavy charge and further make chemicals and dyes free, and still give the manfacturer 40 per cent protection, as proposed, will he not be better off? Surely it required no political economist to see that. The workingman, from time immemorial, he workingman, are to pull the chestnuts been the cat's-paw to pull the che out of the hot ashes. Are you aware that that much-pampered and awfully-protected industry, woolen goods, the actual cost of labor to the value of product is about 18 per cent? That is to say, every \$100 worth of woolen goods produced costs worth of woolen goods produced size wages. Now, for argument's sake, say that labor here is double to what it is in England (and it is not 50 per cent higher). Well, then, the interest of the laborer is a protection of 39 on every \$100 worth of goods. And yet we propose to give \$40 protection, and still we are told that labor will suffer. But sir, there is no greater and subtler weapon than selfishness and cunning working upon simplicity. Neither Gen. Garfield nor Gen. Hancock would venture upor vetoing a tariff-reform bill. Imag vetoing a tariff-reform bill. Imagine, for instance, Gen. Garfield
vetoing the reduction of a duty of 117 per
cent on bunting! No, sir. The monopolists
have played their last trump eard. This
tariff agitation has brought the festering,
corrupt corpse before the public, and it is
sure to be buried. The air is getting infected
the Rut saids from the economic question class to raise a few million dollars for

with ft. But, aside from the economic ques-tion, there is another side to it. Protection has made all political canvasses very expen-sive. It is nothing for the pampered protection 'the most legitimate [of course] ex-penses' of the campaign. The other side is, therefore, put to a antage, and this very disgusting state of affairs must necessarily bring about a change. If, for instance, the Democrats take up the protection side, the pampered protec-tionists will surely be relieved of much ex-pense. But, if the Democrats in the next pense. But, if the Democrats in the next session bring about a modification of the tariff, the Republicans will surely lose the contributions for 'legitimate expenses.' Really, I cannot help but feel some satisfaction in thinking that, when Gen. Garfield is elected and the House does become Republican.—I say if such should be the case.—they may find as case,—they may find as to tariff question two oyster.

The oyster will be gone. Take my

word for it, the great modification will be made in the present tariff with about twenty lines of printed matter. The rest can be left for Senator Eaton's Commission. Nor will it be at all necessary for that Commission to be in a hurry to report. Like Senator Jone Silver Commission and Mr. Hewitt's Labo

CONNECTICUT. FIFTY THOUSAND.

utch to The Chicago Tril HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27 .- Facts have een ascertained to-day indicating that Bar num is preparing to make every effort to carry Connecticut. The Democratic State Central Committee at New Haven, on Saturday last, received from him the sum of \$25,000 in the form of a certificate of de which was placed in one of the New Haver banks. Ex-Gov. James E. English, Dem ratic candidate for Governor, matches this contribution with his own check for \$25,000. The Republicans claim that this effort indicates that Barnum feels so uncertain as to other States that he fegards it as positively necessary that Connecticut's six Electoral votes shall be secured. Another and

QUITE AS HEASONABLE A THEORY is that he is seeking to grind his own ax, even if the National ticket suffers, by making a great effort to carry the Legislature, so as to secure his election to the Senate, which has long been his ambition. Unquestionably the small and close State on the very eve of the election cannot fail to have some effect, when it is considered that the Democrats have heretofore raised no inconsiderable sums. Yet prominent Republicans, who are fully aware of the facts, and have discounted possible effects, claim that their own canvass is so close and certain that they have enough votes to carry the State, even allowing for purchases by Democratic money. It is asserted that the canvass is made this year without reckoning in the share of doubtful votes which they will naturally receive. The Republicans had A GRAND STATE PARADE IN NEW HAVEN to-night, with nearly 10,000 torches in line. It was noticeable that there were large clubs from the manufacturing towns in this section, indicating good Republican strength among the workingmen. The transparencies among the workingmen. The transparencies borne by these clubs were also indicative of a lively interest in the tariff question. The rougher element in this Democratic stronghold adopted ingenious means of annoying the marching Republicans. Hundreds of tinhorns were purchased and persistently blown by young fellows along the sidewalk. A few were snatched away, but most of the clubs had been forewarned, and treated their an-noyers with silent contempt. The decora-

tions were on a grand scale.

NEAL DOW STEONG FOR GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 27.—Neal Dow was interviewed to-day, and declared his intention to vote for Garfield, fully realizing that one of the two leading candidates for the Presidency must be chosen. He says he was never a more stalwart Republican than now,—that to put a prohibition ticket into the field would be simply to aid Hancock, whose election he would regard as an over-whelming disaster to the business prosperity now everywhere developing throughout the country. In the opinion of Gen. Dow, every Republican in the State who felt dissatisfied in any degree with Gov. Davis will support Garfield, working and voting for him. He judges that to vote for a prohibitory Presi-dential Elector in Maine at this election would be only to aid the enemies of Prohibi-tion. It would really, in his judgment, be disloyalty to the Prohibitionists to run a ticket for the benefit of Hancock or the Solid South Democrats.

MISSISSIPPI.

FEELINGS OF THE FIRE-EATERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.-A copy of the Meridian Mercury, received here, contains an editorial which, for its frankness, merits wide reproduction in the North. In substance it declares that the South devotes substance it declares that the South devotes its attention to National politics, not because it is interested in National affairs, but simply as the shortest method of securing benefits for itself. Indiana and Ohio, it declares, have shown that further efforts to secure its ends by means of interference in National affairs are useless, and it advises inactivity on the part of the South, regarding the bondholders as enemies. With regard to the negroes, it says: "Now they are our niggers, and let us do with them, for them, and to them as pleases us, always treating them with justice and humanity, not regarding what the whole Yankee Nation may think about it." It concludes as follows: "True as steel, solid as an adamantine rock, be just and fear not, and the God who rules the Fates themselves will preserve you when

THE BONDHOLDERS who fear and hate you are turned to dust again, and the parehment upon which their bonds are written shall be consumed in the flames of the next civil war, which their folly and madness may kindle before they dream it." The quality of justice and humanity to be meted out to the colored people may be gathered from several news-paragraphs in the same issue of the Mercury:

"A white man named L. A. Straley shot and killed a negro named Adam Tucker at ing and killed a negro named Adam Tucker at Vicksburg on the night of the 15th. The an old soldier in the Sevente "The name of the man who shot and killed his negro prisoner at Wapalak, in Kemper-County, in the early part of last week, under circumstances as heretofore stated in our pa-per, is Michael Eason. He killed the negro. ourely in self-de

"Sheriff Welch, of Kemper Couety, has beaten the preacher and sent one would-be murderer to Hell. The negro had a pistol concealed in his boot-leg, and, taking a mean advantage, shot Welch with the intention to kill him and escape. Weich was only slightly wounded, and turned upon his as sailant, shot him twice, and killed him instantly. Heaven was cheated, and Hell got its dues. It is an exceptional case. The large majority of negro criminals that die at the hands of the Sheriff are 'Gwine right straight to Heaven." From the latter paragraph it appears that

it is a common thing for negro prisoners to FURTHER LIGHT

is thrown upon the matter by the following paragraph, copied by the Mercury from the columns of another Mississippi paper: "A number of our county planters have been in Jackson during the past week secur ing convicts from the new lessees. There was loud 'squealing' over the figures, but the striped brigade was in great dem withstanding, at \$10 per month net. The lessees disposed of the following squads in this county: E. Richardson, 100; C. H. Smith, 90; R. Burdett, 40; Dr. John Hebron. 25; James Feitus, 12; Messrs. Clay and Mil ler, of Bolivar secured a squad. At this rate there is a very good margin for specula tion on the price paid to the State. These contracts are nominally, at least, contingent upon applications from those carrying on public works."

> INDIANA. MUCH TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—There is such talk in political circles about a great Democratic uprising next Tuesday, but no one in this city in either party seems pos-sessed of any definit information about the matter. The Republicans concede increased ctivity, and they do not deny that the Dem ocratic exchequer has been replenished. It is also well known that Senator McDonald has been doing his utmost to create a fusion with the Nationals, by which his party might gain 4,000 or 5,000 of the 14,000 votes polled for Mr. Gregg in October. But Republicans express no alarm at the result, and have no fears of a Democratic coup d'état, providing the local managers in the counties do their duty as it was done in October. So far as the State Committee is advised, they are doing so, and, in many of the counties, increased majorities are promised. The Democratic "still-hunt," of which so much has been said, is believed to be nothing more than the activity of a few men who expect office under Hancock, should he be elected. These men are

SPENDING SOME MONEY and are promising a great deal more, but, if the truth can be determined by surface indications, little headway is being made toward arousing the party into any greater activity than that which characterized its efforts in October. Yet Mr. New and other Republic an managers admit that it would not be difficult to lose the State next Tuesday, or, to put it differently, the same necessity exists now for united and earnest efforts on the part of Republicans that existed four weeeks

ago. THE NATIONALS scout the idea of any fusion being sprung upon the party the day before election. At the same time the managers are on the alert, and every precaution is to prevent surprise and to expose Demo-eratic trickery. Stephen D. Dillaye is still in this city, confined here, he says, by reason of sickness. He has kept his, bed throughout the day, suffering intense pain, and is really not able to walk. He is also sick mentally, and is endeavoring to set his misstate ments right. In the course of an interview this afternoon he said that the connection of purchase was a mistake on his part that he desired to rectify. Bishop Talbott is his wife's cousin, and the use of his name was inadvertent. With reference to his letter to DYER D. LUM,

sed by the latter in his recent onslaught against Gen. Weaver, Mr. Dillaye said that what he had written was with the qualification that, if the charges made against Weaver were true (but which he did not believe to be true), then he was a traitor unworthy the vote of honest men. The letter was private and confidential, so marked, and Lum, in giving forth the garbled extract that was printed, violated truth and confidence.

C. C. POST, Chairman of the National Central Commit-tee, has issued an address to his party, based upon the visit of Stephen D. Dillaye to Inlianapolis, in which he says: "The Democrats are proposing to take off quietly a por-tion of their Electors and to substitute those of National nominees, and then use the name of Mr. De La Matyr and other trusted leaders of the party to induce the Greenback voters to support the entire Democratic ticket, and thus wipe the National party out of existence. The Committee has received no offers of fusion, and would have scorned them if made; and the Democratic leaders, knowing this, have e none, but propose to accomplish their end by secretly putting a portion of our Electors upon their ticket, and then, when oo late for the Committee to deny it, claim that it was done with the knowledge and consent of the leaders of the National party. The Republican Electoral tickets have been printed and sent out with the name of John W. Linck upon them, although up to this time no official notification of his resignation as Director of the Southern Prison has been eceived by the Governor."

FULL OFFICIAL RETURNS pleted to-day show the following: Total vote of the State, 470,788; Porter, 281,405; Landers, 234,453; Porter's plurality, 6,953; Hawn, for Secretary of State, 229,753; Shanklin, 234,619; Hawn's plurality, 5,134; Elliott, for Supreme Judge, 280,089; Scott, 224,239;

Elliott's plurality, 5,851. NO FUSION YET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.-It is very vident that the Democrats are making an arnest and active still-hunt in Indiana. They claim to be able to carry the State. Private ispatches are said to have been received

here to-day stating that English has been aroused and is using large sums of money. and that the Democrats are certain to make gains in many counties over the October vote. The attempts to secure fusion with the Greenbackers have not yet been aban-OPERATIONS OF THE "GOLDEN CIRCLE."

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 27.—A few days ago the Democracy had some hopes of effecting a combination with the Greenbackers, making up a "mixed" Electoral ticket, thus losing the State to either of the coales-cing faction, at the same time preventing Garfield from receiving the vote of the State. This has falled them. In Dubois County, before the State election, a number of men who worked on the Rockford & Jasper Rail-road, and who lived in Jasper, voted the Republican ticket. As soon as they made their intentions known, they became objects of hate. They were persecuted in every form possible and their homes made insecure Since the election these same men have been notified these than the contract of the contr notified that unless they leave the county before the Presidential election they will be killed. The men are married and have very comfortable homes, and have no in of being run out by these Ku-Kiux. In Vanderburg County, Mr. John Ga

an old soldler in the seventeents in diana, has the great misfortune to reside it a very strong Democratic neighborhood. He ing a Republican, he has had his fence thrown down, logs rolled across his gates and his farm-houses partly torn down,—simply because he voted the Republican ticket. Warrick County comes next. In Lane Town ship of that county, on the day of election, THE JUDGES LEFT THEIR PLACES in care of two boys, and went out through

THE JUDGES LEFT THEIR PLACES
in care of two boys, and went out through
the crowd, working for the Democratic ticket.
The result was that the township showed
heavy Democratic gains. Such outrages
were perpetrated then. The party is now in
a far better condition to carry them on.
Orange County has already witnessed the
killing of one negro, the serious beating of another, and the running off of two more. These
men were obliged to fee for their lives, being
pursued by Democrats heavily armed and
swearing that they would shoot them.
A reorganization of

A reorganization of THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE, the most treasonable band that ever existed in this et any other State, has been effected. In some localities they are known as the "Sons of Liberty," also an old name. In "Sons of Liberty," also an old name. In Floyd County some of the Inside workings of this lodge have been found out. In order to gain a membership the applicant must swear that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is a Democrat. He further swears that he will vote for Hancock, and that he will promptly obey all orders and carry out all the summons of the lodge. The pass-word at present is, "Cometo-morrow-night." The following signs are to be used at the polis next Tuesday: The index finger of the right hand is placed at the top of the right eye and passed around at the top of the right eye and passed around to the right ear. The answer to this will be to pull the right ear with the right hand. There are the best of reasons to believe that this organization is being extended all over the State, and it is by this means that the Democrats expect to redeem the State. These lodges are being made up of the lowest class of bummers, all the members being thugs of the very worst type. They care for nothing, and will do anything in order to carry the

election. Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.
HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 27.—Charles F. Griffin, of Crown Point, addressed a Republican audience here this evening. The frequence and earnestness of applause showed that the speaker's remarks were enjoyed. He said that the question was a Solid North against a Solid South; that if the Democratic free-trade policy were inaugurated, it would reduce labor 50 per cent and pauperise thousands of laboring men. He urged upon Republica the necessity of being at the pells and work-ing early and late. He tore up plank after plank from the Democratic platform and pointed to their weak and rotten places. He reviewed the history of the Democratic party and said we must judge what that party would do by what it had done.

AL MOD OHIO. THE OCTOBER STORY. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—The following offi cial paper has just been furnished for publi-SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27, 1880.—To the Western Associated Press: The following is the vote of the October election in Ohio, as shown by the official returns received

SECRETARY OF STATE. Charles Townsend, Republican.
William Lang, Demograt.
Charles A. Lleyd, Greenback.
William H. Doan, Prohibition.
Townsend's majority over Lang. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. George W. Mellvaine, Republican Martin D. Pollett, Democrat...... De Witt C. London, Greenback.... Mellvaine's anjority over Pollett MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS STATE SURFOL COMMISSIONER
Daniel F. De Wolf, Republican.
James J. Hurns. Bemocrat.
R. B. Smart, Greenback
James A. Brush, Prohibition.
De Wolf's majority over Burns.

CLERK OF THE SUP SUMMARY.

al vote.

Strict.

1. Benjamin Butterworth, Rep.
11. Thomas L. Young, Rep.
11. Thomas L. Young, Rep.
11. H. L. Morey, Rep.
11. We are the strict of the stri

HOPE FOR THE REPUBLICANS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27 .- The Demo crats are certainly very much alarmed at the situation in Virginia, and while they do not claim to fear the loss of the Electoral vote of the State to Hancock, they admit the certain loss of some Congressional districts. Some Republicans here, who ought to know the inside connection of Virginia politics, say that it is yet possible that a combination may be effected which will give Garfield three Electoral votes in Virginia, and will result in the election of the rest of the Mahone Hancock ticket. This, however, is merely speculative. The probability is that the theory is not well founded. It does seem contain however, that the Democrats will certain, however, that the Democrats will lose one or two Congressmen, and it is quite possible that Cabell, Tucker, and Goode will be defeated for reelection.

the Republicans will support Wise, the Readjuster. Some of the Democrats are denouncing the Barnum National Committee for having interfered in their affairs, and think the recognition of the Funders has strengthened Mahone The Mahone people strengthened Mahone. The Mahone people are certainly very enthusiastic. One of their representatives who was here to-day said that there could be no possible doubt that Mahone till obtain full control of the State, and that the Bourbon Democracy of Virginia was dead, and would next week be buried.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERRY BULLDOZE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—The argument in the extradition case of Perry, the colored Republican leader whom the Democrats are endeavoring to take to North Carolina on a requisition from the Governor of that State, was continued in the court here to-day. The arguments were of a technical character, but it appeared from the statement of the counsel for Perry that the requisition papers are very defective, and that they fail to specify the person defrauded, or even to state that Perry is charact with the crime or has been indicted anywhere. The impression is gaining ground among Republicans that Perry is the victim of a political persecution; that he is incapable of committing the offense charged,—forgery of a school certificate for \$45; and that cate for \$45; and that

rate for \$45; and that
THE PURPOSE OF THE DEMOCRATS
in atlempting to secure possession of him is
to intimidate the large body of negroes in North Carolina who will vote the Republican ticket next week, and by whose votes the Democrats are in great danger of losing some Congressional districts. Jeremiah under the rules of evidence he will bring proof to show that the Sheriff of North Carolina County, now here, has been at-tempting to get Perry out of the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia by

A MEAN SUBTERFUCE.

The argument of the Democratic counsel for the defense, who was also one of Tilden's counsel on the Electoral Commission, was counsel on the Electoral Commission, was that the Court could go behind the seal of the Governor of the State, and that the seal must be regarded as binding as to the regularity of the proceedings in North Carolina, and bars inquiry as to the fact either of the crime or of the Indictment. Chief-Justice Cartter, who hears the case, has already decided in habeas corpus cases that he could go behind the Governor's seal, and the decision of Gov. Rice, of Massachusett, in the Kimpton case, was referred to as a precedent. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEMOCRATIC ALARM. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Information reaches here that the South Carolina Dem reaches here that the South Carolina Democrats are alarmed at the prospect that the Republicans may secure some of the Congressional districts in that State, all of which belong to them legitimately on an honest vote. A combination has been formed between the Republicans, who have no State indicate the first that the first that the state of ticket in the field, and the anti-Bourbon fac tion of the Democracy which will result in defeating the regular Bourbon candidates for Congress in two districts.

LOUISIANA.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—It is reported that the National Democratic Committee has sent dispatches to New Orleans deprecating any violation of the Registration laws on the ground that it might react upon the Demo-crats in the event that a contest should be made to throw out the Electoral vote of

FLORIDA.

BULLDOZERS. JACRSONVIILS, Pla., Oct. 27.—A Republican mass-meeting was held last Saturday at Moseley Hall, Madison County. For two hours a deliberate attempt was made by Democratic roughs to break up the meeting, which was addressed by ex-Senator S. B. Conover and William M. Ledwith, the Relican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. On the way from Moseley Hall to Madison these gentlemen were at-tacked by a mob of Democrats, who were armed with pistols, knives, and clubs, and would have been brutally treated, and per-haps murdered, if the colored people had not beaten them off.

> MARYLAND. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27.-The munici election to-day for members of the first branch of the City Council resulted in the lection of eighteen Democrats, one Repub ican, and one tie. Aggregate Dem majority 8,137.

COLORADO.

DEMOCRATIC REGISTERING FRAUDS.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
DENVER, Colo., Oct. 27.—The registratio n this city shows immense frauds. The total number registered is 17,035, being twice the number of actual voters. The total popelation is only 26,000. In one ward 140 Den crats are said to have been registered from a single lot, and since registration began one Democrat vouched for 681 voters. A prom-Democrat vouched for the voters. A prom-inent Democrat from the East is said to have done the work with the assistance of an or-ganized gang of ward-workers from Cincin-nati. Advices received at Republican head-quarters are that the Democrats are coloniz-ing voters from Wyoming and New Mexico. There is great excitement among Republicans, these frauds being entirely unexpect

WISCONSIN.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Oct. 27.—The Hon. E. W. Keyes, Postmaster of Madison, delivered here last night a rousing speech in behalf of the Republican party to a crowded audience It was a notable fact that his demonstrative arguments against Democratic corruption were so self-evident that it caused many old bald-headed Democrats present to groan aloud. This is the third mass-meeting held here during this month by the Repub while the Democrats have had none. It is while the Democrats have had none. It is very evident which party will come out ahead in this county. We can safely say that the Republican majority will be at least 329 for Garfield, while four years before it gave 206 majority for Tilden.

RACINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 27.—To-night witness another Republican demonstration exceed-ing all its predecessors. The marching of the boys and the illuminations and decorations along the line were beautiful in the ex-treme. Probably nothing like it has ever be-fore been seen in the State of Wisconsin. After the parade the Hon, Leonard Swett, of your city, addressed as large, attentive, and responsive an audience as ever backed our Opera-House. To-morrow night the marching clubs have a meeting of their own, at which short speeches and patriotic songs will be the main features, making it a sort of political love-feast. Every night until elec tion is to be occupied with meetings and

ILLINOIS.

MORRIS.

Special Dispotch to the Chicago Tribuna.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 27.—The weakness of the Greenback party was exhibited to-day at this place. The announcement had been made that a grand mass-meeting would be held here to-day, when the Hon. R. E. Barber, candidate for Congress, and Maj. W. P. Thompson, candidate for Secretary of State, would speak at 2 o'clock. After drunning the town up with a band of music, they succeeded in gathering together at the Courtceeded in gathering together at the Court-House just eighty-five, of whom six were musicians, twenty were under age and not voters, fifteen were Republicans, ten Demo-crats, and thirty-four Greenbackers, by actual count. And this is just about the strength of the Greenback party in this county.

ADAMS COUNTY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 27.—The preparation making for the Republican demonstration here on Thursday are on a grand scale. In formation received indicates that clubs will be present from so far west as Kirksville, Mo., and from all points in this county, as well as from some in adjoining counties. Business men from all departments of trade, farmers, and mechanics will be in line, and there will be a general outpouring of the people. Everywhere organization is going on for the last days of the struggle, and the column on Thursday will include many who have never before marched in the Repub-

have never before marched in the Republican lines.

A pretty thorough canvass of the county reveals the fact that, while the Democratic ticket in general will fall behind its vote of former years, Mr. Trambull will run about 400 votes behind the rest of the ticket. There is a strong opposition to him among the Irish people, and it is being pretty thoroughly "worked." Besides this, a German merchant here, who once lived in Belleville, has raised a ittle storm among the Germans by stating that when Trumbull removed from Belleville he said he did so because "there were too many — Dutch in Belleville for a white man to live there." These things, added to a general dislike of him, make it hard for the managers to hold the rank and file up to the

ck. There is bound to be a surprise party County on the evening day, at which Mr. Trumbull and some the local Democratic candidates will take prominent part. The last grand rally of Quincy and Adams De city to-day was a grand fizzle. Not over 400 appeared in the procession, notwithstanding the Democratic managers have been working at it for three weeks past. The speech de-livered by Scanian last night made many converts among the workingmen and Irisi

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—Col. Clark E.
Carr. of Galesburg, arrived here to-day from a pilgrimage of three weeks in the Demo-cratic wilds of Southern Illinois, where he has been speaking every day to large audiences. Last night he spoke in Edwards County, and during his tour he addressed audiences in Carmi, Cairo, Alton, Carlinville, Shawneetown, and elsewhere, Col. Carr said to The Tribune representative: "I am greatly encouraged by my tour in Egypt. I can say with confidence that, in Southern Illinois, the most astonishing gains have been made by the Republican party in every county, and if the rest of Illinois does as well the rest of Illinois does as well as the Southern portion our majority next week will be immense, so great as to surprise the best-posted Republicans." He reports the greatest activity among Republicans everywhere he has been. Col. Carr spoke this evening at Dudley Hall to a very large and enthusiastic audience of the best people of McLean County, and was greeted with most emphatic applause, as he delivered one of the most eloquent speeches of this campaign. Col. Carr was expected here on the occasion of the grand rally of the 20th, but was unable to get here. was unable to get here.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

GALEXA, Ill., Oct. 27.—In accordance with an arrangement entered into by the Democratic and Greenback leaders of this Congressional district, just previous to the nomination of L. G. Johnson by the Democratic and Greenback leaders of this Congressional district, just previous to the nomination of L. G. Johnson by the Democratic district. nomination of L. G. Johnson by the Demo-crats for Congress, the latter has withdrawn from the field in favor of John M. King, the Greenback candidate. By the consummation of this bargain the Democrats, who hate Greenbackery, and clamored for a regular Bourbon nomination, find themselves com-pletely sold out, and the only alternative for hem is to vote for a crazy fiat Greenback of the most pronounced type or to skip the Congressman and vote for no one. Many of them declare that King will not get their votes, while not a few have already signified their intention to east their ballots for Maj. Hawk, the Republican nominee. The Major is worthy of the support of all honest voters who desire to see none but good and true men elected to Congress, and fair-minded Democrats who cannot stomach the flat lunatic King should assert their manhood by supporting Hawk. The bargain and sale be tween the Greenbackers and Democrats also provides for the withdrawal of Paige and Meacham, Greenback candidates for the Senate and Legislature. Cursings among the Democratic voters over the unholy alliance formed by the "high-mucky-mucks" are both loud and long, and a big bolt that will result favorably to the Republicans is sure to follow. ALTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—The last and greates meeting of the Republicans of this city and county took place this afternoon and evening. Notwithstanding the threatening weather, the largest gathering of people ever known in this county assembled here to day. It is estimated there were not less to the county assembled here. to-day. It is estimated there were not les than from 15,000 to 20,000 in the city. Judge than from 15,000 to 20,000 in the city. Judge Baker and the Hon. A. Metcalf addressed the gathering this afternoon and Gen. Raum and Maj. Connelly will speak this evening. The torchlight procession this evening was a grand affair, there being about 3,000 in line, and the industrial display was fine. All the manufacturing establishments in the city were represented by floats. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the Demograts are depressed in sprift and wonder where all the thusiasm prevailed, and the Democrats are depressed in spirit and wonder where all the people came from. Madison County will give roll ap a handsome majority for Garfield and Arthur. OWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. PONTIAC, Oct. 27.—Last night the Repu PONTIAC, Oct. 27.—Last night the Republicans of the Town of Owego had a meeting in the schoolhouse. A very large audience listened to the eloquent speech of R. T. Perry, Esq., from Fairbury. Mr. Perry is indeed one of the ablest orators we ever heard, and his speech has done immense good. Mr. H. Riedel, from Fairbury, administration of the Commandary and the good. Mr. H. Riedel, from Fairbury, addressed us in the German language, and the frequent hearty applause given him was a compliment both to the eloquent orator and to the intelligent audience. After the meeting several German farmers, who heretofore acted with the Democratic party, declared if everything Mr. Riedel said was true they never could support the Democratic or the never could support the Democratic or the Greenback party.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribe

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 37.—Jacksonville is red-hot with Stalwart Republicanism. Today, notwithstanding the coolness of the weather, the demonstration is the largest, most enthusiastic, and creditable of any this city has seen since the campaign of 1860. Ten thousand people were gathered in the park this afternoon to listen to Gen. John Coburn, of Indiana, who made a masterly address. of Indiana, who made a masterly address, and was preceded in an excellent but shorter and was preceded in an excellent out shorter speech by the Hon. Robert Lincoln, who came down from Springfield unexpectedly. The day parade, about noon, was com-posed of uniformed marching clubs posed of uniformed marching clubs from Morgan, Cass, and Sangamon Counties, and a fine display of trade wagons, especially prepared and decorated for the occasion. Carpe ntering, bricklaying, carbuilding, weaving, printing, coopering, etc., etc., were carried on along the line of parade. Bands, drum corps, and glee clubs are here by the score. The city is handsomely decorated, and to-night was brilliantly illuminated along the line of march of the immense torchight procession. Gov. Cullom was the speaker of the evening at the Opera-House, and made a magnificent talk, which was enthusiasticalls received. There is every indication of a revolution hereabouts this year that will carry old Democratic Morgan for the Republican County, State, and National ticket. Gen. Lippincott, ex-Auditor, was the principal at another platform in the park in the afternoon, the crewd being too great to get within hearing of the principal stand-speakers. Gov. Cullom only spoke for about half an hour in the daytime, on account of hoarseness, although he was really the sentral figure of the demonstration. about half an hour in the daytime, on account of hoarseness, although he was really the central figure of the demonstration. To-night the Opera-House was densely packed, there being no standing-room long before the Governor began. His speech was a thorough review of the situation, and reflected much credit upon his Excellency, whose popularity in this section has been on the increase of late, and will be further enhanced by his timely utterances of to-day. The Republicans never were so united and hopeful. PARMER CITY—A LETTER FROM MRS. GAR-FIELD.
Special Disposes to The Chicago Tribuna.

FARMER CITY, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Hon. J. M. Hamilton, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, addressed a very large crowd in Bean's Hall to-night. The house was packed to overflowing, and the people were perfectly wild with enthusiasm. The speaker abandoned the usual manner of discussing the issues of the campaign and turned the meeting into a regular old-fashioned camp-meeting, and in a very magnificent manner exposed the mode and style of the Democratic aggressive campaign. style of the Democratic aggressive campaign.

The meeting was just what was needed to finish the campaign here, and to fully arouse the working enthusiasm of the blood in Sam Moulton's Republicans for the fight of next

he straight Democratic of Mr. Hamilton's speech, Mr. T. C. of this place, read the following ter from Mrs. Garfield, lately

"LAWNFIELD, Mentor, Bryant-Deab Str: Y rian, when a more than speaker is to address the call our own in Washin Church on Vermont as

LINCOLN.
LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 27.—To the third meeting of the joint debate Smith, Republican, and Stevenson, dling candidate for Congress. To was held in Gillett Hall, which we its utmost. The majority present herents of the straddler, and, judging the whooping and other demonstration they incessantly indulged in, it was evi there was a preconcerted morement to the Stevenson the apparent advantage. In Blinn was the Bepublican Chairman, T.T. Beach the Democratic, and D. L. Branche the Greenbacker. Mr. Smith had the opening speech, and fired at his opponent a volley of six leading questions on tariff, greenbacks. touching on tariff, greenbacks, between Weaver and Hancock in tingency, and the improvement of the im-nois, which Stevenson has persistent ric-culed. Stevenson followed with an arti-dodger speech, in which, while he fellow to answer the questions, he really left they speak at Clinton.

Special Disputch to The Chicago OLNEY, Ill., Oct. 27.-The Republican rally ever held in this con was held in this city to-day. The process was two miles long, with over 100 100 mounted uniformed soldiers, it bands, a giee club of fifty young bands, a give club of fifty young men an ladies, a large organ drawn by four horses in a wagon specially decorated and arrange for the occasion, banners, flags, and mottoer and numerous devices. At 1 o'clock W. Wilcox, "the Mendota Carpenter," of dressed 4,000 people in the Court House square for two hours and a bat, in the most slowners are a slowners. one of the most eloquent and able sever listened to in Oliey. As his was a grand torchlight procession of sand torches, with banners, and illum of business houses and private red together with a spiendid display of an together with a spiendid display of After which a large andience was at the Court-House by "the Menda penter" and Gen. Morton, of Salem, is speeches. This closed the grandest p eting during the campaign in this

MENDOTA.

Special Disputes to The Original Property of the MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 37.—One of the intuition opening of the campaign was held here evening. Princeton was represented by a 100 torches and a fine band. Diron con uted about the same number other adjoining to was cent the with our own Garfield and and Clubs, one of the finest. cessions that ever assembled headed by a mounted bri through all the principal str the city ever so brilliantly illi Every Republican residence put op and-blue transparent curtains, which off to great advantage by the brillion at the back. Chinese lanterns, flags. festoons, and appropriate more gard it would be hard to find. entered into the spirit of the occur seemed as if some great rejoicing on, in which the whole city The procession finally halted in from City-Hall Park, where a large concern people had assembled to hear the speating witness the presentation of three familiags from the Republican ladies of Mener The Rev. Mr. Colwell, on henaitof the door made the presentation speech, and Mr. Fra P. Snyder responded on behalf of the religious. The remarks of both gentlement well received. This handsome affi from ladies called forth intense satisfaction appliance. Mr. Owen C. Lovejov, of Prince applause. Mr. Owen C. Lovejoy, of Priston, and the Hon. L. B. Crooker address the meeting, and, notwithstanding that gentlemen were suffering from bad colds: pretty well thred from the work of the depaign, their speeches were admirable.

ELGIN.
ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 27.—A grand Republic meeting was held here this evening. O Collector to the hall by a procession of over 50. The ighboring towns sent large delegation of the hall by a procession of over 50. In eighboring towns sent large delegation of the hall by a procession of over 50. The ighboring towns sent large delegation of the hall by the hall by

MOULTON.

THE SICK TIME HE WILL HAVE OFTE THE DEMOTRATS OF THE PIFTERNIA NOIS DISTRICT TO YOTE FOR HIM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Truesa MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 27.—Demoraliza seems to be the order in the Democra seems to be the order in the Democratranks. I have just returned from a tour of the Fifteenth Congressional District, and to a district that gave Tilden 2.570 majority, it is certainly the worst demoralized ganged Democrats in the United States to-day. It is John R. Eden was rediccted to Congressive George D. Chaffee, Republican, by majority of 4,900. In 1878 a cat-and-dog and in the Democratic Convention resulted in

over George D. Chaffee, Republican, by majority of 4,900. In 1878 a cat-and-dog is in the Democratic Convention resulted the defeat of Eden and a compromise in Dectus, of Cumberland. The Republican made no nomination. The Greenback mominated Forsyth, Master of the 85 Grange, and a Methodist circuit-rider. In momination of Decius was so distastiful the better class of Democrats that they mained away from the polls, while the publicans, just for a joke, mainly voted Forsyth. The latter was elected by 16 jority, and here the work of disintered began. Disgusted at frittering away 44,000 or 5,000 majority.

THE SAME BOURBON DEMOCRATS began another cat-and-dog fight the 72 Two Conventions were held and two candiates were nominated,—Eden by an a Filler, of Effingham, by another. If Indiahad gone Democratic, however, Filler promised to resign in favor of Eden, and latter would undoubtedly have been actibut Indiana went wrong, and the The Bourbon machine, like the deacon's noe shay, fell to pieces. The Greenbackers nominated Forsythe, and the Republic again declined to put up a candidate. last, with the desire of saving what the could from the general wreck, the Decratic leaders called a final confence, at which Eden and Filler be withdrew, and the Congressional Committee, spurred thereto by the St. Committee and Don Morrison, agreed up Samuel W. Moulton, of Shelbyville. No of all the men whom the Damacratic pahas taken to its bosom in THE DAYS OF ITS CHOW-EATING APOSTA this man Moulton is the worst. He has

THE DAYS OF ITS CHOW-EATING APOSTAL
this man Moulton is the worst. He is
Scotchman, to begin with. Who ever her
of a Scotch Democrat? He has always be

n's "Medical Co And this is the on Democracy of the Fit is called upon to support. di the voters he did two year t least a thousand former ends will have to do will be poiling-place straight D

HANCOCK. THE BATTLE OF GETTYS.
Select Disputch to The Chicago.
HNGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.— WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—
rais, referring to the dispatcl
months after the battle of Getty
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record shows that the resolution Meade was passed six months tie, when there had been ample eide to whom belonged the chi the rictory. Gen. Hancock's mentioned while the name of General proposed by Senator Gris round that he "selected the which the battle was fought,—a comment of the service of the was fought,—a comment of the service of the servic SAD AND LONELY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago ing Star has a New York di says: "A visitor just returne ernor's Island says everything quiet and gloomy. His own it that Gen. Hancock has abandone ection, and is sometimes so red the fight at all, Gen. Ha lisgasted with the carton ted papers, and with the cks upon him."

BARNUM'S FORGI The following circular was in day by the Republican State C

mittee:
To voters, Republicans, Demoi workingmen, everybody:
The Democrats, under the National Committee, have to pers through the country with be a fac-simile of a letter of one Morey, purporting to among Morey's papers afte ent upon the public, and the

sper) says editorially:
The alleged Garfield letter
feaver letter are both proven
organies by evidence which we
organies committed by

edouble exertions in favor of tinees, and stamp out fore the descends to such despicable CROM.

AN EXPLANATION FROM THAT Louisville, Ky., Oct. 27.
readers will remember the recer
of an alleged letter headed "Davis; a warm greeting from
sympathizers; how the Lee
visited Davis at Beauvoir; h
acknowledgment; the B acknowledgment; the lashall rise again." It was shall rise again." It was of Boston Transcript as a clippin spondent from some obscure particles and has received a commercial addressed a letter of Davia, and has received a commercial to the publication fro following effect is taken:

The Loc Association is a purely elety, organized for the purpose some measure the absence of the Confederate soldier, to provie when sick, and give him decor

the Confederate soldier, to prive when sick, and give him de dead. It is no military has it any political objects whatever. Annually (Gen. Lee's birthd a banquet, to which prominen of the army and navy of the Universitably been invited, and alarmy of the United States a United States are recular to sponded to by these gentle cordinality of true soldiers execursion to New Orleans only for raising money in out the charity the Association at Last April the Association at Last April the Association at the Dayle' convenient residence (sw Orleans to pay him a paragret on a contract of the charity the Association at the Dayle's convenient residence (sw Orleans to pay him a paragret on a contract of the charity the Association at the Charity the Charity the Charity the Charity the Association at the Charity the Cha April the Association Dayls' convenient residence Orieans to pay him a parect on account of past as pathy on account of the deat emphis, of yellow-fever. Is I addressed to him or entirely of that tenor. Is single sentiment attributed in question to rease, though the cause yhearts be lost and our allest and fully given; yet have peet for the manhood we agrie, nor for the distinguist oxponent. Surely there is and Northern people full toorable sentiment. Mr. Daylebracter of the visit, and the seems very strainly Northern people full toorable sentiment. Mr. Daylebracter of the visit, and be character of the visit, and were no lower in the account of it. It is yan was called out and respons a hunorous vein, chiefly che dignified retirement of M. distributed in the second of t

> CONGRESSIO NEW YOR Mrw York, Oct. 28.—The ressional nominations wer light: Republican—Fifth Brockmier. Greenback-Boett P. Gibson; Eighth

MASSACHUSI Boston, Oct. 27.—The G arth District nominate Congress. ST. LOU

ST. LOUIS. MO., Oct. 27. Mers in this city made in this, from which it at the ware registered. Of evision struct a struck off 11.3

LINCOLN.

Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna,

, Ill., Oct. 27.—To-day occupeeting of the joint debate bet ombileau, and Stevenson, the OLNEY.

Disputch to The Chicago Tylken II., Oct. 27.—The most suc nally ever held in this county the a spieluld display of areworks, the a large andience was addressed art-flouse by "the Menddin Car-d Gen. Morton, of Salem, in strong This closed the grandest political

MENDOTA.

Disputch to The Chicago Trubus.

J. Ill., Oct. 27.—One of the me t assembled to hear the speaking and he presentation of three bauulful the Republican ladies of Mendeladar. Colwell, on behalf of the donors, presentation speech, and Mr. Frank responded on behalf of the religious remarks of both gentleman wend wed. This handsome gift from the led forth intense satisfaction and Mr. Owen C. Lovejoy, of Princethe Hon. L. B. Crooker addressed ug, and, notwithstanding that both a were suffering from bad colds and il the dfrom the work of the clinical speeches were admirable, and alved well. oled to hear the

al Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. III., Oct. 27.—A grand Republi was held here this evening, for, eling the attraction. He was escarted by a procession of over 500. The mg towns sent large delegations of the state MOULTON.

MOULTON.

TIME HE WILL HAVE GETTING MOTRATS OF THE PIFTEENTH HADSTRICT TO VOTE FOR HIM.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ON, Ill., Oct. 27.—Demoralization be the order in the Democrate have just returned from a tour of mith Congressional District, and, for that gave Tilden 3,876 majority, it by the worst demoralized gang of in the United States to-day. In R. Eden was redicated to Congressive D. Chaffee, Republican, by a of 4,900. In 1878 a cat-and-dog fight emocratic Convention resulted in of Eden and a compromise upon a Cumberland. The Republican nomination. The Greenbackers is Forsyth, Master of the State of a Methodist circuit-rider. The nof Decius was so distasteful to class of Democrats that they remay from the polls, while the figuration is for a joke, mainly voted for The latter was elected by 163 mahere the work of disintegration is gusted at frittering away their of majority,

SAME BOURBON DEMOCRATS that they remay their cat-and-dog fight this fear.

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of its bosom in the worst. He is a to begin with. Who ever heard Democrat? He has always been in, an anti-Slavery man, a hater statesmen. He was one of the of Republicans before and during I was honored by that party with a drop of Democratic Sam Moulton's veins, is he sharpest lance in Philadal

phis Buchanan's "Medical College" to let it out. And this is the man the old-time it out. And this is the man the old-time Bourbon Democracy of the Fifteenth Disbourbon Democracy of the Fifteenth Disbourbon Democracy of the Forsyth is likely as a likely of the suit is inevitable. Forsyth will get suit is inevitable. Forsyth will get suit is inevitable. Forsyth will get suit is inevitable. Forsyth is before they would allow their jaw-teeth to be knocked out with a blacksmith's sledge, before they would vete for Sam Moulton. All Forsyth's friends will have to do will be to have at stary polling-place straight Democratic tickery polling-place straight Democratic tick-with his name on for Congress instead Moulton's.

HANCOCK. .

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. neis Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. , referring to the dispatch that, six the after the battle of Gettysburg, Connonths after the battle of Gettysburg, Conres voted thanks to Meade, Hooker, and
Howard, not seeming to know of Hancock,
ays that subsequently Hancock received the
thanks of Congress. An examination of the
record shows that the resolution thanking
Meade was passed six months after the batile, when there had been ample time to decide to whom belonged the chief credit of
the rictory. Gen. Hancock's name was not
rectioned; while the name of Gen. Howard
was proposed by Senator Grimes on the
round that he "selected the ground" on
which the battle was fought,—a claim which which the battle was fought,—a claim which Forney's biography of Gen. Hancock kes for him and tries at great length to stantiate. Two years after this resolu-was adopted an additional resolution of als to Gen. Hancock was approved. SAD AND LONELY.

SAD AND LONELY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The Evening Star has a New York dispatch, which have: "A visitor just returned from Governor's Island says everything there is very gulet and gloomy. His own impression is that Gen. Hancock has abandoned all hope of election, and is sometimes sorry that he entered the fight at all. Gen. Hancock is greatly disgasted with the cartoons in the illustrated papers, and with the general newsparaticks upon him."

BARNUM'S FORGERY. The following circular was issued yester-day by the Republican State Central Com-

mittee:
To zoters, Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers, workingmen, everybody:
The Democrats, under the direction of their National Committee, have filled their newspapers through the country with what purports to be a fac-simile of a letter of Gen. Garlield to one Morey, purporting to have been found among Morey's papers after his death. The whole thing is a miserable forgery from the first to the last word and line of it, and has been exposed fully. Gen. Garlield never wrote a word of the letter, and the Democratic National Committee are fully aware of it. It is the work of same scoundred, who has foisted his forged document upon the public, and the Democrats, in their desperation at their almost certain defeat next Tuesday, are scattering it far and wide.

It will react upon them worse than their "259" fever. Let nobody be deceived by the rascally outrage.

fever. Let nobody be deceived by the rascally entrage.

Even the Chicago Times (an independent paper) says editorially:

The alleged Garfield letter and the alleged weaver letter are both proven to be absolute forgaries by evidence which would convict the forgaries by evidence which would convict the forgaries by evidence which would convict the town to respectable business-man would suffer to enter the door of his counting-house or trust with his cheek-book out of his sight. The party managers on whose behalf these forgeries were committed, and through whom the forgers expect to be rewarded, perfectly well know that they are forgeries: for the proof of its of such conclusive character as to exclude from every rational mind all possible ground of doubt. And yet, notwithstanding the conclusive proof that the document is a forgery, the dispate hes tell us that the party managers, on whose account the crime was committed, "are sending out thousands of copies" of that forgery as an "argument" to voters against a man who never wrote, nor expressed, nor entertained the "tuplo and brutal sentiments" to which it gives words.

The New York Sun (Democratic) says edito-

rially:
Garfield is not at least as vile, as detestable as the man who, in order to defeat Garfield, forges a letter in his name. The heaven-born principles of Democracy, the doctrines of liberty, of equal rights, of exact justice, need no leprous support from faisifiers and forgers. True Democrats pant for victory for the sake of their own countrymen, and for the sake of oppressed humanity throughout the world, but to be glorious it must be victory nobly won, with God, not the

it must be victory nobly won, with God, not the Devil, at its right hand.

Redouble exertions in favor of the Republican nominees, and stamp out forever the party which descends to such despicable forgeries.

In behalf of Illinois Republican State Central Committee.

A. M. JONES, Chairman.

DANIEL SHEPARD, Secretary.

CROM.

AN EXPLANATION FROM THAT OBSCURE INDIVIDUAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—Newspaper readers will remember the recent publication of an alleged letter headed "A visit to Jeff Davis; a warm greeting from his Southern sympathizers; how the Lee Association visited Davis at Beauvoir; his speech in acknowledgment; the Bonnie Flag shall rise again." It was credited to the Boston Transcript as a clipping by its corre-Roston Transcript as a clipping by its correspondent from some obscure paper in Maine.

No name was signed to the letter. The Courterournal addressed a letter of inquiry to Mr

No name was signed to the letter. The Courier-Journal addressed a letter of inquiry to Mr. Davis, and has received a communication in retard to the publication from which the following effect is taken:

The Lee Association is a purely charitable society, organized for the purpose of supplying in some measure the absence of the pension for the Confederate soldier, to provide for his needs when sick, and give him decent burial when dead. It is no military organization, nor has it any political significance or objects whatever. Annually on Jan. If Gen. Lee's birthday), it gives a bunquet, to which prominent representatives of the army and navy of the United States have invariably been invited, and always came. The army of the United States and navy of the United States are regular toasts, always responded to by these gentlemen with the cardiality of true soldiers. The annual securion to New Orleans is solely and only for raising money in order to carry out the charity the Association has in view. Last April the Association availed itself of Mr. Davis convenient residence on the route to New Orleans to pay him a passing tribute of respect on account of the death of his only son, at Memphis, of yellow-fever. The few remarks which I addressed to him on that occasion were entirely of that tenor. There is scarcely a single sentiment attributed to me in the article in question to which I gave ulterace, though the cause which so enlisted our hearts be lost and our allegiance elsewhere the and guild given; yet have we not lost our respect for the manhood we displayed in that sturgle, nor for the distinguished man who was it exponent. Surely there is no disloyalty in this, and it seems very strange to us that so many Northern people full to appreciate this boundate sentiment. Mr. Davis fully understood the character of the wist, and his remarks were lakeping with it, and were not such as are set town in the account of it. It is true that Father I was found the current of members to "winding around the circular to the surel

CONGRESSIONAL. NEW YORK.
NEW YORK. Oct. 26.—The following Conreasional nominations were made here tonight: Republican—Fifth District, Charles
L. Brockmier. Greenback—Tenth District,
Robert P. Gibson; Eighth District, William
Whittick; Ninth District, Julius Hooper.

MASSACHUSETTS.
BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The Greenbackers of the
Fourth District nominated Wendell Phillips
lar Congress.

ST. LOUIS.

30,000 BEHIND CHICAGO.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—The Register of foters in this city made a final report this rening, from which it appears that 68,834 anna were registered. Of these, the Board I Revision struck off 11,757, leaving 56,577 as legal registration of the city. Under the voters who for certain reasons were president from registering before the books from registering before the books the city of the

ion-day. The Register estimates that 15,000 oters are not registered.

STANLEY MATTHEWS. ST. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27.—Ex-Senator Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, made a political speech to a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen at Armory Hall to-night.

CASUALTIES.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—James McKane, an old and highly respected citizen of Hancock County, was killed by the cars at McCordsville last night. A freight train was switching some cars, and had cut the train in two. Mr. McKane cars, and had cut the train in two. Mr. McKane took advantage of the cut to cross to the other side of the track safely, but, being hard of hearing, unconsciously ran on the main track in front of the Bee Line New York express, which passes that station at the rate of forty miles an hour. Nothing could be done to save him. He was struck by the engine, and carried nearly 100 feet, when he fell beneath the wheels, and was lacerated in a terrible manner. Death is supposed to have been instantaneous. Mr. McKane was about 65 years of age. He came to this State at the age of 15 years, and had acquired considerable wealth, and had raised a large family of children.

RESCUED AT SEA. RESCUED AT SEA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Oct. 2:—The Leyiand steamer Hiyrian, from Liverpool to-day, brought news of the foundering of the ship Isaac Webb, of New York, and brought the entire crew, twenty-four in number, rescued from the wreck. In a heavy gale Sunday the ship's cargo shifted and she was thrown on her beam ends and foundered. The maste wave cut away sarry the payt morning. thrown on her beam ends and foundered. The masts were out away early the next morning. The steamer hove in sight and sent off her lifeboat in charge of the Second and Third Officers in a terribly angry sea and heavy gale of wind. The transfer was so skillfully arranged that no accident took place, though some of the crew had to be carried, owing to injuries during the gale. A better or braver piece of work has seldom been done.

Bosron, Mass., Oct. 27.—The steamer Illyrian arrived to-day with the officers and crew of the ship Isaac Webb, abandoned in a sinking condition.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 27.—A strange and fatal accident occurred in a church in Rock Hill on Monday night. The collection-plate was being passed around. An earnest exhortation had been made for money to help the Christian cause. James Gooch, a young man in the conregation, did not have a cent, and, being moved gregation, did not have a cent, and, being moved by the minister's appeal, he attempted to borrow 10 cents from a man next to him. The man re-fused. Gooch then took a pistol from his pocket and offered it as collateral. The man took the pledge, and while examining the weapon it went off, sending a ball through the brain of Gooch, killing him instantly.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM. PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 27.—There was a sudder death in Benton, the county-seat of Marshall, this State, yesterday. Thomas L. Gohen, County Clerk, was undergoing a surgical operation, when he prevailed on the physicians to give him when he prevailed on the physicians to give him biloroform. A saturated cloth had been placed to his face, when he shoved it away, and, with the remark, "Stop, don't you hear the street-par-pells," turned away his head and expired. Mr. Johen was the largest man in this end of the itate, being six feet ten inches high, and weigh-ing in proportion. His age was 37 years.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 27.—A man by the nam KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 27.—A man by the name of Kohn was run over by the mail-train from the south this noon within the city limits. His skull was crushed in, and one limb mashed to a jelly. He lived a few hours in great agony.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct 27.—John Polley, residing at No. 346 Olive street, au employé of the Belt Railroad, was run over to-night by an engine at the Stock-Yards. An arm and leg were out off, and the man will probably die.

BURIED ALIVE. Specias Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 27.—Edward, the 12-LARATETTE, Ind., Oct. 27.—Edward, the 12-year-old son of John Staley, residing two and a haif miles from Montmorency, Clinton County, was killed last night. He was on his way home from school, and, with a companion, stopped to play in a gravel pit. The earth and gravel gave way, burying Staley, who was dead when gotten out. The other lad escaped in-jury.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27.—The steamship Timsah, trom Galveston for Liverpool, with 3,700 bales of cotton, took fire yesterday when 200 miles south of Port Eads. The hatches were battened down, and the steam-jet was turned dotte. The held and the weasel headed for Port

SEVERE INJURIES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, In., Oct. 27.—John Kinney, a farmer residing near Lyons, was thrown from a wagon to-day and sustained serious injuries. His upper and lower extremities were paralyzed, his left ear was torn to shreds, and he received two severe contusions on the head.

BURNED TO DEATH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 27.—At the residence of Jacob Leatherman, near Delphos, last even-ing, a young girl 8 years old named Ella Latinde, fell into an open fire-place, while the elder people were attending a corn-husking, and was burned to death.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—For the Ohio Valley and
Tennessee, cloudy weather with rain, northerly
winds in Tennessee and northeast to southeast
in the Ohio Valley, generally higher temperature in the Ohio Valley with lower barometer.

For the Lake region, cloudy and threatening
weather with occasional rain, northeast to
southeast winds, higher temperature and gonerally lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, cloudy and threatening weather with occasional rain, warmer southerly winds and lower
barometer.

The Ohio River will rise.

barometer.
The Ohio River will rise.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 77. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather | Condy | Cond Maximum, 46; minimum, 40.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 27—10: 18 p. m.

8	Stations.	2:18 p. m.	10:18 p. m.	Wind.	Rn	Withir
•	Albany	43	38	N., fresh		Cl'dy.
0	Alpena	33	28	E., light	****	Clear.
ă	Boise City	64	50	8. E., light		Cl'dy.
	Breckinridge	45	43	8 E., brisk		Cl'dy.
e	Buffalo	35	33	E., gentie	****	Cl'dy.
r	Cairo	47	47 52	N., brisk	.06	Th'ng.
t	Cheyenne	55	62	W., fresh	****	Clear.
8	Chicago	43	44	E., fresh	****	Cl'dy.
ā	Cincinnati	51	46 38	N. E., gentle	.13	L.rain.
	Cleveland	41	38	E., gentle		Fair.
	Davenport	47	45	E., gentle		Cl'dy.
8	Denver	60	58	S., gentle	***	Clear.
1	Des Moines	46	31	8. E., light		Clear.
0	Detroit	30	36 43	S. E., fresh	****	Cl'dy.
t	Dodge City	43	463	S. E., gentle.		Clear.
ř	Dubuque	39	36	N. W., light	****	Fair.
2	Duluth	40	36	N. W. nkut.	***	Fair.
	Erie	39	38	N. E., fresh N. W., gentle.	.00	Fair.
0	Escanaba	41	- 00	M. W., Benne.	****	2000
	Fort Garry	- 41	40	N., gentle	****	Cl'dy.
	Fort Gibson	41	49 87	E., fresh	****	Cl'dy.
1	Grand Haven	11	43	N. E., fresh		Ci'dy.
ì	Indianapolis	46	42	E., fresh	****	Cl'dy.
	Keokuk	44	42	S., genule	****	Cl'dy.
	La Crosse	45	45	Calm		Cl'dy.
Ġ.	beavenworth	49	C total	N., fresh	***44	L.rain.
	Louisville	41	**	E., fresh	.01	Clear.
92	Madison	36	44 38 34	8. W., fresh	***	Clear.
æ	Marquette	50	47	N frosh	00	Cl'dy.
9	Memphis	40	40	N., fresh N. E., fresh	.01	Clear.
	Milwaukec	63	51	N., fresh	100	H.rain
噩	Nashville	74	68	E gantie	- 00	Cl'dy.
	New Orleans	13		E., gentie S., high	.00	Clear.
40	North Platte	58	46 35 35	8., fresh		Fair.
	Omaha	36 .	- 64	E., fresh		Cl'dy.
池	Oswego	65	25	S., fresh		Clear.
	Ploche			E., gentle		Lrain.
33	Pittsburg	46 37 35	44 88 89 61	E., fresh		Clear.
83	Port Huron	95	· 麗 · 1	8. E., light	200	Cl'dy.
3	Hochester	74	2	S. W., gentle .	200	Clear
	Sacramento	66	54	S. E., light	interes.	Clear.
8	Salt Lake City.	90	27	E., fresh	25	Lrain.
8	Sandusky	42	41 55	W., fresh	deres (
8	San Francisco.	61	54	N., fresh		Cl'dy.
87	Shreveport	47	63	N. fresh	and I	Cl'dy.
ы	Springfield	47	6	N. E., fresh	See 1	T'dy.
3	St. Louis	43	94	S M. fresh.		Tax.
ø	St. Paul	41	84 88	N. W., fresh.		l'dy.
J	Toledo	74	F KO SI	N. W., fresh N., fresh	15 1	Arain.
1	Vicksburg	58	27	Calm	.63 1	.rain.
1	Virginia City	67	41 55 41	S. W., fresh		lear.
4	Winnemucca.	01	27 1	S. E., fresh		lagy.
-8	Yankton		74	Co wast we conserve.	255°-10	Commence of the last

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—The Sentinel,
Democratic State organ, will issue an evening
edition until the Presidential election, beginning to-morrow.

GARFIELD.

A Talk with a Confidential Friend of the General.

What He Told the Republican Nomince When Hancock Was Nominated.

Republican Success Assured upon the People Becoming Acquainted with the Two Candidates.

The Thinness of the Morey-Letter Forgery -Democratic Opinions of Bill English.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Oot. 37.—I had a long and most entertaining talk with Capt. C. B. Henry, Gen. Garfield's confidential friend, last evening; and the substance of it is herewith transmitted. We had been discussing the present situation of aftairs, when the Captain remarked:

"I was with the General when the news came of Hancock's nomination. The General asked me what I thought of the nomination. I replied that I was well pleased with it; and prophesied that the beginning of the campaign would be largely one of siander. But I told him that there was nothing to fear in this; that the great work of the canvass would be the

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE CANDIDATES.

'The American people must know you, and must know Gen. Hancock,' I said. 'The men who have to-day put Gen. Hancock in nomination trust largely to the fact that he is not known. They hope to raise a hurrah on the fact that he was a Union soldier of fair reputation, and that you are a man who has been in public life for a long series of years. They will try to run Hancock as they did James K. Polk and Frank Pierce, and elect him without the public

life for a long series of years. They will try to run Hancock as they did James K. Polk and Frank Pierce, and elect him without the public knowing much about him. But this cannot be done. The times bave changed since those two men of small calibre were elected by the Democracy to the highest place in the National Government. We now have great newspapers, and fast mails, and the telegraph in operation all over the country. Beneath and beyond all the torchlight processions, and Chinese ianterns, and parades, and cannon-firing, and stump-oratory, the great mass of the American people, actuated by the great united American heart and brain, will be making a gigantic struggle to

BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE TWO CANDIDATES.

They will, before the time for the final vote shall come, know just what you are worth, and just what Gen. Hancock is worth; and will make up an opinion in regard to who will be safer to govern this great country for the next four years. That is what will decide things; at last; and these other things will sink into insignificance beside this one all-important thing. You will be traduced and slandered in a most reckless way; and the sooner these slanders begin, and the more vigorously they are pressed, the better I shall be pleased.' The General thought that a very novel view to take of the matter, and could not understand why L. his friend, should want him slandered; bull I explained that, the sooner the slanders were published, the sooner they would be refuted and ended. I knew that the time would come when they could all be hurled back at those who started them, and that we could laugh at the discomitture of those who invented them. And they did come. Why, I have heard the most ridiculous things said. For instance, I overheard one man telling another that right out here by Newburg, where the Rolling-Mills now are, 'Jim Garffeld cheated a man out of a hundred cords of wood when he was only a boy; and that, not iong after that, he stole a cow! 'And, by the way, the cow story has had quite a run am

"That is the most ridiculous story yet. It would have seemed that the 'ES' would have been sufficient; but not so. 'Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad,' was never truer than in this case. There are a hundred things in so short a letter as this that show beyond a doubt that it is a forgery; but the thing most conclusive is the signature itself. Any one who ever saw the General's signature will say that it is not even similar to the General's writing. They first wrote it 'Jas. A. Garfield', but, when his friends called attention to the fact that the General never signs his name in that way, they changed it to 'J. A. Garfield, and had it lithographed in that way. The General is a finished penmans. At one time in his early life he taught penmanship, and he still writes a plain, round hand, which is very hard to imitate. Whoever may believe the stories about the General's stealing, it will be very hard to find neonle who will admit that be cannot

early life he taught penmanship, and he still writes a plain, round hand, which is very hard to imitate. Whoever may believe the stories about the General's stealing, it will be very hard to find beople who will admit that he cannot spell. The idea of trying to palm off on the country a letter from so polished a scholar as Gen. Gardield with as easy a word as 'companies' mispelled! But, to the country at large, the whole matter will be settled by Gen. Gardield's prompt and emphatic denial. The people have learned that when he speaks he knows what he is talking about. The best thing about it ail is, that the Democratic Committee, and Barnum in particular, were thoroughly committed to the forgery and slander, and now must take the force of the reaction."

"You think that the people are now getting pretty weil acquainted with Gen. Gardield, don't you?"

"Yes, sir. They are now understanding him just as we who knew him so long ago understood him. They are coming to know that

HE IS BOTH GOOD AND GREAT;
and they see that he overtops Gen. Hancock at every possible point. That one thing is having more to do with the very rapidly changing public sentiment than anything else. That, together with the very poor case the Democracy have made out in persuading the people that a change would be advantageous, has practically settled the matter."

Capt. Henry, in an interview published in The Tribures some weeks ago, gave some very interesting facts and figures in regard to the manner in which the Democrats were raising money to conduct the Indian and Ohio campaigns. He showed that the offices were largely sold out in advance; and that they were sold, and partly paid for, over and over again. In answer to questions, he said:

"We know, from what we consider perfectly reliable sources, that the Democrats had more money than they knew how to Judiciously expend in Indiana; and that at last it became a good deal of a dead weight to them in their own work. They finally had to.

They say the handwriting on the wall, and struggled des

"Do you think the stories are true about English being SO GLOSE-FISTED AND SELFISH?"

"We know they are. We have the best information in the world on the subject. The Democratic papers say so; and the Chairman of the National Committee, W. H. Barnum himself, does not try to conceal his disgust. He was overhauled by a gentleman, when they were boih passengers on a sieeping-coach on their way from Indianapolis to Cleveland, giving the old man away. Barnum damned English in the roundest terms, as a lying old skintlini; and said that he wouldn't speak to him, or have anything to do with him, if it were not that he was obliged to do so. He said that English's friends had promised that he should pay \$150,000 into the campaign-fund in case he were nominated; and that out for this he would never have got on the ticket; that now English refuses of pay that amount, or any other that is worth speaking of, while he had proved a most disastrous burden to the party. Barnum stated in this talk that he had staid at English's house one night, and had no doubt of the truth of any and all the stories that were told about him."

The official returns of the late State election in Alabama bave not been published to the country yet. Thereby hangs a tale which came to us yesterday from a trustworthy source. If will be remembered that the first reports stated the Democratic majority to be 50,000. In a day or two it rose to 62,000, then successively to 70,000 and 92,000. When it reached the latter figure, so our informant avers, the Democratic Committee in Alabama received a dispatch from Mr. Barnum's Democratic Nutional Executive Committee, "For God's sake, don't make the majority any bigger," or words to that effect. The hanged thing wouldn't stop. The rural districts were working on orders that couldn't be countermanded in time, and the majority kept rolling up. All the Alabama Committee could do to help in New York was to quit publishing the returns, and so it happened that the world has not known till we tell them now that the Democratic majority on the face of the returns at the last State election reached the modest figures of

117,000, or 15,000 more than Tilden's argregate vote in 1878.

Mr. Barnum's Committee wanted a good working majority in Alabama for "moral effect," but the means relied on locally to get a majority worked too well, and there was more moral effect than they could stand.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880-TWELVE PAGES

THE NEW BABY.

A Prosperous Citizen of St. Louis Who Attracted the Attention of Charles Dickens at a Tender Age. St. Louis Republican. A gentleman who, while a baby, was un-

A gentleman who, while a baby, was unconsciously immortalized in Charles Dickens' "Notes" of his trip to St. Louis was met yesterday by a Republican reporter. It was the gentleman's birthday, and that circumstance led to the disclosure of facts comparatively little known regarding the identity of characters described in the American "Notes" of the great novelist.

The pretty little scene on board the boat between Louisville and St. Louis, as printed in the "Notes," was one of the most

charming and soul-felt pictures of character and emotion that ever warmed the heart in fact or fiction, and Forster said that of all the writings of Dickens, it was Lord Jeffrey's

In the writing source, a fated on board the back, April, 1842. Dickens gives the story, which for freshness excels the printed account in the Notes, and its publication will be new to many. It runs as follows:

"There was a little woman on board with a little baby; and both little woman and little child were cheered, good-looking, at bright-yead, and falle woman hat a little child were cheered, good-looking, and bright-yead, and falle woman hat woman hat had been born in he woman hat had been born in he woman hat had had let he he he he had looked to be. The baby had been born in he mother's house, and she had not seen her husband (to whom she was now returning) for twelve months. Well, to be sure, there mother's house, and she had not seen her husband (to whom she was now returning) for twelve months. Well, to be sure, there is not to be the house of the head of the woman was: and there she was, all their livelong day, wondering whether he had got her leiter, and whether it she sent the baby on since by somebody else, he would know it, meeting it in the street; which, seeing that he had never see eyes upon it in his life, was not very likely in he abstract, to be sure and was in such a sunny, beaming, hopeful state, and let out all this matter clinging close about her heart so freely that all the other lady passengers entered into the spirit of it as much as she; and the Captain (who heard all shout it from his wile, was wondrous sly 1 promise you—inquiring every anybody to meet her at St. Louis, and supposing she wouldn't want to go ashore the night we reached it, and cutting many other dry jokes which convised all the hearers, but especially the ladles. There was one little, weazen, driet-applied of the sing fellow of the sing fellow of the sing fellow man, affections, and yet not so old that she could not help nursing the baby now and then, or laughtly with the rest when the little woman called it by its father's name, and asked it all manner of fautastic questions of the sing fellow. And in a momen to faut

MALICIOUS ASSAULT. A Farmer Attacked by Roughs. Theodore Kamer, a farmer in the Town of Proviso, while on his way home at 3:30 yesterday Proviso, while on his way home at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, after having sold a cart-load of produce in the city, was attacked at the corner of Madison and Bockwell streets by some roughs, who doubtless contemplated robbing him. The chief of the gang, Thomas Walsh, If years of age, threw a stone, which struck Mr. Kamer on the back of the head, inflicting a severe sealp wound, and knocking him off his seat. He was picked up by some citizens and taken to Van Buren's drug-store, at 1248 Madison street. He was badly bruised by the fall, but the attending physician thought he would recover. All of his assailants escaped, but the police hope to capture the principals shortly.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Last Sunday night John Grady and Thomas Kearney had some sort of an altercation in or near Dennis McMahon's saloon, at the corner of Indiana and Market streets, in which Kearney was cut by his antagonist with a pocket-knife in the left breast. Dr. Leonard, who has been attending the injured man, describes the wound as one inch wide, one and one-half inches deep, and located two inches directly above the heart. It was a very serious wound, but the patient has progressed so favorably thus far that the Doctor now has hopes of his speedy recovery. The police did not hear of the affray until 7 o'clock last night. There has been no arrest, for the reason that Grady refuses to prosecute.

Snakes.

It is a common thing in the streets of Wilson.

It is a common thing in the streets of Wilson, Tex., to find snakes that do not hesitate to entangle themselves around your ankles.

When the daughter of the Rev. E. Squire of Centreville, Mass., awoke one morning recently. she fainted at the sight of an immense black snake, whose head was thrust out from under the pillow.

snake, whose head was thrust out from under the pillow.

George Smith of Providence, R. I., found two snakes in his poultry-yard. One, a black snake about four feet long, has the head of a garter-snake three feet long in its month, where seemingly it was inextricably wedged. Mr. Smith killed them both.

While picking berries in the Walkerton marsh, near South Bend, Ind., Mrs. Wideman was attacked by a black-snake. She grabbed the reptile by the throat and screamed for help. Two boys came to her aid and killed the snake. It was seven feet in length.

While bathing near Austin, Tex., Lambert Briatt was bitten by a water moceasin. He knew the necessity of acting promptly, hurried to camp, took a coal of fire, and burned the bone, thus destroying the poison and saving his life.

While a minister was conducting a funeral

bone, thus destroying the poison and saving his life.

While a minister was conducting a funeral service at a cemetery in Pottsville, Pa., a snake came out of the grave, raised its head and moved toward him. He kept his eye on it while going on with the ritual. The reptile was finally killed by a gentleman with his cane.

LOUISIANA.

The Latest Political Ferment in the City of New Or-

Why the Registration Has Been Extended Beyond the Lawful Period.

The Respectable Classes, Disgusted with Democratic Ring-Rule, Have De-clined to Register.

And, in Order to Save a Democratic Congressman They Are to Be Forced upon the Voting-Lists.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

New Orleans, Oct. 25.—The closing days of the registration finds the situation political in a generally unsatisfactory and decidedly compileated state. Some 12,000 of the legitimate voters in New Orleans, as seems conclusive enough, decline to register. There is a local feud—confined to the Parish of Orleans—as between the Democracy proper and the Conservatives. There is, as a result, here in the city two separate and distinct Democratic tickets in the field. The Nationals, or Greenbackers, will have another. There is a so-called "American ticket," counting as the fourth. The Republicans, again, come in with the fifth. The registration gives to date, a list of some 27,000 voters. The population is rated at something like 215,000. licans, again, come in with the fifth. The registration gives, to date, a list of some 27,000 voters. The population is rated at something like 215,000. Counting in the ratio of one to five,—the ratio of former estimates,—there should be a total of 43,000 as the aggregate voting strength of the city. Estimating, again, in the ratio of fone to five and a half, something like 39,000 is the result. I have been going over the figures and estimates with Capt. William Wright, ex-Republican State Registrar. He unquestionably knows the make-up and proportion of setual voters as well as any man in the city. He says the proportion of one to five and a half is, of the two, below the actual figures. There is, to be sure, a very considerable unnaturalized element to take into consideration. There is, on the other hand, a large floating population generally on hand to register and vote when called upon.

He says that an estimate of 40,000 legitimate voters, so far from being above, is, on the contrary, below, the mark. The registration closed legally on the 23d. The returns show something like 20,000 white and 7,000 colored voters as duly registered. The Democratic authorities, dissatisfied with the results, have

ORDERED THE REGISTRATION CONTINUED.

like 20,00 white and 7,000 colored voters as any registered. The Democratic authorities, dissatisfied with the results, have

ORDERED THE REGISTRATION CONTINUED.

A legal effort is being made on the other hand, to restrain the Registrar from further action. The probabilities are, in any event, that the list of registered voters is not to be materially increased. From present appearances it will not exceed, in all probability, 28,000, all told.

The State Registrar, Mr. Charles Cavanac, I am inclined to believe, has endeavored to do his duty. The very fact of the smallness of the registration goes far to prove it. There is, too, a general growling on every side. None of the various leaders are satisfied with the outcome, it has proven a general disappointment all round. The facts appear to be, to begin with, that there have been heretofore several thousand bogus mames upon the lists. Mr. Cavanac, it would seem, has, for a Democratic official, been rather rigid in enforcement of his duties. The fraudulent lists have been very materially reduced. The legitimate voters, again, have persistently refused to come forward and register. There is, a consequent falling off from the lists as probably calculated upon of from 15,000 to 18,000. Of this, as seen, fully 12,000 are below Canal street, or in "French Town," while "American Town," or that portion of the city above Canal street, shows but about 8,000. "French Town," has an approximate population of not far from 8,000 souls, while "American Town," has an approximate population of not far from 8,000 souls, while "American Town," on the other hand, has by far the greater proportion of colored voters. A fair showing on a full registration would be something like 14,500 for "French Town," to 24,000 for "American Town," Taking the whites reported as registered, again, and the proportion should be something less than 8,000 for "French Town," while "American Town," to 24,000 for "American Town," Taking the whites reported as registered, again, and the proportion should be s

whites are just about the reverse.

The showing is

SIGNIFICANT IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE.

"French Town" has evidently registered not far from her full complement of white voters. The great failing-off in the legitimate registration is in the more aristocratic and respectable portions of the city. Of the 12,000 failing to register, probably some 2,000 are blacks, while some 3,000 are whites. The blacks are to be considered as largely of the floating, Population and they were thus largely excluded from the lists. Of the 9,500 whites, again, failing to come forward, it is safe to say that fully 3,000 are to be located in "American Town." It is equally evident to one at all mysted as to the situation that very few are of the lower classes. It is the more respectable classes of New Orleans, in other words, who have failed to register.

The fact comes home as of very material interest to the Hon. E. John Elis. This portion of New Orleans is comprised in his Congressional district. His expected vote is seen and the come forward to his population. The fact comes home as of very material finterest to the Hon. E. John Elis. This portion of years and the company of the floating of a predicating of the predict of the state, the is not one of those to be overgreated to be in honosty Republican by from 750 to 1,000 majority. Ex-Gov. Hahn is of her country whites the founder. He holds the position of Parish Judge. He stands well with the people of the founder whites will be a long to the proper of the city wards, again, have quite a heavy German population. Ex-Gov. Hann is of German extraction. He backers of the Hon. E. John Elis.

**Opposit the factory of the first dependent of the first population of grant part of the first and the first population of grant part of the first population of the first population of grant part of the first population of the first p

Hann is of German extraction. He is far from unpopular with the Germans.

The facts, as a whole, have given the backers of the Hon. E. John Ellis

A GOOD DEAL OF UNEASINESS.

Something, evidently, must be done. The Democratic leaders are not disposed to take any chances in the matter of a loss of Democratic Congressmen. That is the one point of all others to be guarded against. The pressure just here has resulted in a somewhat high-handed proceeding. The registration, should be closed, in accord with the statutes, ten days before election. It was so closed by State Registrar Cavanac. He gave the customary notice in the city press, preparatory thereto, that the office for registration would close on the 22d, and that no registration would close on the 22d, and that no registration could be had thereafter.

Desperate cases, however, require desperate means. The Democratic leaders procured the opinion of State-Attorney-General Eagan, practically invalidating the law as heretofore understood and acted upon. Upon this, Gov. Witz orders Mr. Cavanac to go on with the registration up to the Saturday preceding election. The Republicans very naturally were inclined to object. They saw something of a very considerably-sized "nigger in the fence." Mr. Cavanac was being forced through party pressure to reopen the registration, in open and direct violation of the statutes as made and provided. The presumption was, that through the same pressure there was to be a large amount of illegal and fraudulent registration. The case became one as between the Democratic and the Republican leaders,—the Hon. E. John Ellis vs. ex-Gov. Hahn.

Mr. J. Pearson, United States Supervisor of Elections, made an affidavit, setting forth the facts as understood, before United States Commissioner Lane. Mr. Cavanac was

Arriested And Arraing Tuesday, the 26th. The registration meanwhile, is going on. The various clerks are likely to be placed under arrest to-day. The case thus stands at the time of writing. The legal points at issue are readily defin

mave snown themselves strangely indifferent Their leaders are seeking finally to bring their up with a round turn. They are sending written notice to all delinquents to come forward an register. One who knows the South as it is caunderstand the logical deductions. The mattel is reduced to a sort of thumbscrew pressure. All true friends of the South," as one hears it "must come forward." How the delinquent will respond, remains to be seen. The general understanding of the situation with the Republicans is that "the Ring" will now go in with their money; that they will strive to corrupt the Republican votors; that the pressure is so great as likely to insure a large fraudulent registration to make up the deficiency on the Demooratic side; that those in control of the machine are preparing to

are preparing to

COUNT IN THEIR MAN.

Fully 12,000 legitimate votera, then, in New Orleans, to say little of some 5,000 or 6,000 bogus, have failed to be registered. Of this number, again, as evident, some 10,000 are white. These 10,000 whites, finally, as apparent, are mostly of the more respectable classes. They are seen as sick and disgusted with "Home Rule." It has proven itself as far worse than was the worst ever charged against the rule of the Republicans. The more respectable, the monetary and commercial classes, refuse to indorse and support "Home Rule." Said a prominent merchant to me, the other day, "We have not yet got to the pass to be willing to openly identify ourselves with the Republicans. We have got that far, that we will no longer vote the Democratic ticket." That is about the status with the more respectable classes in New Orleans. They will not vote the ticket presented by their so-called leaders; they will not give a dollar, save under the direst pressure, to its support. They refuse to come forward and register.

It was the defection of this element in New Orleans which gave rise, two years since, to the so-called "Citizens Tleket" in opposition to the regular Democratic. Its managers were not yet by any means alive to the necessities of the case. They sought reform only within the Democratic ranks. They could not so far demean themselves as to think of an arrangement with the Republicans. They might thus unquestionably have made a clean sweep. As it was, they got considerable Republican support. Two or three of their candidates were undoubtedly elected. They were counted out, COUNT IN THEIR MAN.

AS A MATTER OF COURSE,
by the Democratic ring-managers. There was
for a time a good deal of feeling. The Democratic managers were subjected to eriminal proceedings. The prosecuting lawyers worked up
their case. They got it down to a fine point.
They got it where there was a moral certainty
of sending certain of the ring-managers to the
penitentiary. The gentlemen in control of the
Citizens' organization hesitated to push to extremities. They gradually came back within
the Democratic fold. They are out again with
another "Citizens' Ticket." The class upon
whom they must depend for their voters have
declined to register. They have practically
no hope, save through the Republicans.
They had not the moral courage to agree with
the Republicans upon a joint ticket. They have
really no apparent strength of their own. They
are morally certain, in any event, to be counted
out. The "American Ticket," at its best, is
but a weak attempt to draw from the regular
Democratic. The Nationals, or Greenbackers,
seem to depend mostly upon the weakness of
disaffected Republicans. Their ticket can
amount to but little, as the case now looks. The
Republicans have an eminently respectable
ticket in the field. They are not unfortunately,
as cohesive as they should be. There are two
representative heads and two different Electoral
tickets. The Republicans are consequently

FIRE RECORD.

IN BROOKLYN.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Ansonia Watch and Clock Works, Brooklyn, burned this morning. Loss over half a million. The works have been in operation about fourteen months, and the building and machinery originally cost over half a million dollars. From time to time additional machinery has been added and improvements made, until it is said the works were the most

explosion of gas, and immediately fiames burst forth. The alarm was given, but before the Fire Department arrived the flames had spread generally throughout the building.

Four alarms were sounded, bringing the greater part of the fire apparatus of Brooklyn to the scene. The water thrown into the building seemed to have but little effect, and the fire raged until nothing was left but the blackened walls.

Opposit the factory on Twelfth street were four two-story and basement brick dwellings, occupied by employés of the Company. These were also destroyed. Several other dwellings were badly damaged. The main building of the factory covered lifty city lots.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., of this city, are largely interested in the Ansonia Company. The destruction of the Ansonia Watch and Clock Works threw 1,200 persons out of work. Half of the employes were young women and girls.

The Company manufactured their own gas, and have their own gas retorts. Last night, it is said, before the workmen left the gas got low and began to flicker. It was impossible for the men to continue work so they left, leaving the gas-jets turned on. Some vent out. Gas still flowed in from the retort, it is said, and the gas escaped, which may account for the explosion which the watchman heard.

The Company, it is said, estimate its loss st \$1,000,000; it is not insured for more than balf this sum.

A meeting was held this afternoon by the Board of Fire Underwriters. A majority of the insurance companies that are losers by the fire at the manufactory of the Ansonia Clock Company were represented. The aggregate smount of insurance on the building, stock, and machinery was found to be \$305,000, distributed among ninety-five companies. The policies vary from \$2,500 to \$10,000. It is not insured for more than \$10,000. There are some forty New York companies involved, and New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Boston company is interested of more than \$10,000. There are some forty New York companies involved, and New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Boston company is i

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 584 at 11:22 yesterday forencon, was caused by the unsetting of a stove in apartments on the third floor of No. 985 West Madison street, occupied by Stephen Parlin. No damage, except to the carpet in the room.

More "Floppera."

MECHANICABURG, O., Oct. 25.—Dr. L. A. Barnes, a prominent physician of this place, and heretofore a Democrat, has taken all the Democratic physic he can stand, and, believing it to be a dangerous purgrative, both for himself and his patients, he cumes out an unconditional Republican, saying: "I shall work and vote for dar-

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that represents the Ladies particularly, show the city, Everybody, the Ladies particularly, show Meade & Maginley Combination in

The maiden dramatic attempt of the Popular Author of HELEN'S BARIES. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HARRISONS MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
In Woolf's Eccentric Musical Play,
PHOTOS!
Remodeled and Reconstructed.

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Last Grand HARRISON Matines Saturd
noon at 20'clock.
Creat Extra Ferformance Sunday Night.
Monday, Nov. 1. the Comiey-Bartan Com
any in LAWN TENNIE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Only 3 Nights Longer after To-Night of MR. JOHN DILLON, apported by Gulick & Blaisdell's Dramatic Compa heir Guaranteed Attraction No. I), in the new a stremely laughable Comedy, in Three Acts, ontil

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT. Mr. OSCAB MAITILAND.

Mr. OSCAB MAITILAND.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at J.

Monday—TOURISTS in a Pullman Palace Car.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK ONL'S.

WM. C. MITCHELL'S PLEASURE PARTY.
In the new and original musical comedy.

OUR GOBLINS; Or, Fun on the Rhine.
Written by Mr. Wm. Gill, and interpreted by an organization of superior merit, including

ANNA TREESA BERGES.

BHANCHE CORELLL and
Mathrees Wednesday and Mrt. William GHL.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next Week-Mr. and Mrs. GEO. S. KNIGHT. SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Night and Matifices Wednesday, Saturd Sunday, the Handsomest Lady on the State MAUDE FORRESTER, MAZEPPA; Or, The Wild Horse of Tu



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Sornness of the Chest, Go Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacob On, as a safe, sure, simple and cheep External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifting outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., V. L. A.



CAUTION. It has been brought to my notice that a agent of mine in fit. Louis is preparing a. imitation of Heoort's Vital Restorative, and my trade-mark. The sublice are cautioned, dealing with any one claiming to be general a I have no general agents.

CAUTION.

It has been brought to my notice that De I advertising under the name of Morrison, Plu Co., of Chicago, a sourious imitation of theore Resturative. The public are causioned that no Vital Restorative is genuine unless my an signature is on every box, and Messay. You liferoneous Co., Milake-st, are the only as wholesale agents in Chicago.

on and Dearborn-sta

POSTAGE. at and Twelve Page Paper.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. om 20 Tribune Bu

ng.—American Exchai Lig, Agent. ON, D. C.—1819 F street AMUSEMENTS.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 4, R. A. M.—Spenyongion this (Thursday) evening, at 70 clock, corner of Bandolph and Haisted-sts. for work Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions contivited. By order of the H. P.
CHAS, E. WRIGHT, Secretary. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

OP D. S. DAGGET, of the Methodis the deceased divine has bee time, and his death has bee

THE municipal election at Ba multiplat electrical at security and of course resulted in the a of the Democratic ticket. The majoristic at the course is a portion of the outh, and is the recruiting ground of the ratio ballot-box staffers. ited in the

tope of success, and is very sorry that he rentered on the campaign. He is greatly oyed at the attacks made on him by the spapers, and is disgusted at the way he is ured forth in the cartoons of the illustrated

try round Cabul is in a disturbed state. All communication between that district and British India has been cut off, and the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, is said to have intimated to the Home Government his ballef in the the Home Government his belief in the

THE Court at Beziers, France, thinks that it is competent to decide on the legality of the expulsion of the members of the religious orders. In this the Beziers Court differs from other French tribunals. The case which comes before it is that of the Franciscans of Beziers, who sak to be restored to their convent in that

A COMBINATION has been effected between the Republicans and the Reform Democrats in two of the South Carolina Districts which insures the election of two Republican Congressmen from that State. The Democrats may count them out, but it is almost certain that the next Congress will be Republican, and that those elected by fraud will be unseated.

THERE is a fair prospect that, on account THERE is a fair prospect that, on account of the split in the Democratic party, Gen. Garfield will receive the Electoral vote of the State of Virginia. There seems to be no doubt that Cabell, Tucker, and Goode, Democratic Congressmen, will give way to Republicans in the next Congress. The Democrats admit that they will lose two Congressmen, but hope to save the others.

THE Grand Jury of Lucas County, Ohio, returned an indictment for embezziement against ex-Treasurer Hall, of that county, yesterday. It will be remembered that Mr. Hall ran away to Canada some time ago, leaving an unaccounted-for deficit of \$47,000. He came back on the promise that he would get time to fix up the matter, and was greatly astonished vesterday at being arrested. Hell save he will

C. RISLEY & Co., of No. 77 Wall street, New York, a firm which has been engaged in the coffee trade for thirty years, made an assignment for the benefit of lits creditors to Morgan J. O'Brien yesterday. The liabilities of the firm are placed at \$500,000 and the assets at \$400,000. The causes of the failure are said to be the shortage in value of coffee held by them for a long time and losses through the bankruptcy of customers who owed them large sums.

A NUMBER of the \$1,000 bonds found in the A NUMBER of the \$1,000 bonds found in the possession of J. B. Doyle, now in jail in this city, were examined by the Treasury experts yesterday, and pronounced counterfeits, although excellent ones. It was only in minor details and finish that they differed from the originals. The \$100 bills found in Doyle's possession were pronounced gentine, and sent back to this city. Doyle will have a hearing to-day, and his alleged accombiles. Brockway, will be

a large audience composed principally of iron-workers and employes of manufacturing estab-lishments. He dealt mainly with the tariff issue, and made an able, cogent, and eloquent argument. The frequent applause by which Col. Rend was greeted indicated that his argu-ments were approved by his audience, which, it may be mentioned, was largely composed of men who have hitherto voted the Democratic ticket.

The President of the Prussian Diet was invited by the Catholic leaders to participate in the festivities connected with the celebration of the completion of the Colorne Cathedral, but the President did not attend. His refusal to do so has given great offense to the Catholic leaders, and has resulted in putting an end to the alliance between the Conservative wing, to which the President belongs, and the Catholics in the Prussian Diet. This means the triumph of the Liberals.

THERE was a Republican meeting in Madison County, Florida, last Saturday. The Democrats assembled before the meeting compensed, and when ex-Senator Conover attempted to saidress the gathering the Democrats tried oursework him and to break up the meeting.

Indiana Democrats show signs of activity English is said to be spending some of his barrel, and there should be no lack of activity and earn-estness on the part of the Republicans. The fact that the Democrats are conducting the present campaign on the still-hunt plan is taken as an indication of their purpose to boodwink the campaign on the still-bunt plan is taken as an indication of their purpose to boodwink the Republicans and to resort to the disreputable practices associated with the Democratic name. Mr. John C. New, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, has called on the Republican managers throughout the Hoosier State to be up and doing next Tuesday.

COL CLARK E. CARR has just returned from a tour through Southern Illinois. He poke at Carmi, Carinville, Alton, Shawnecown, and other places, and was everywhere receted by large and enthusiastic audiences. It said yesterday to a Taisune representative He said yesterday to a Tarsuns representative that there is great enthusiasm for Gardeld in Egypt. The Republicans of that section have never been so active, many Democrats have joined the party, and all the indications point to a heavy Republican vote in the section, and the almost total extinction of the Democratic majority. Col. Carr spoke last evening to a large andience at Bloomington.

A FIRE broke out early yesterday morning the Ansonia Watch and Clock Works a cooklyn, and before it could be got under conworks were the most complete of the kind in the United States, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to replace some of the machinery used in them. The works have been in operaused in them. The works have been in opera-tion only fourteen mouths. About 1.309 persons obtained employment in them. The loss is esti-mated at \$1,000,000, and the insurance is about half that sum. Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, were largely interested in the works. They will hardly be rebuilt.

About 900 ladies of Cleveland and vicinity paid a visit to Geo. Garfield at Mentor yesterday, and presented him with an appropriate address. In reply he recalled the patriotism exhibited by American women before and since the establishment of the Republic, referred to the growth of the influence of women in American politics, and paid an eloquent tribute to the scruces rendered by American women to the Union soldiers in the late War, saying that they "inspired our soldiers while fighting, succored them in sickness, and consoled them in dying." The ladies were then introduced to Mrs. Garfield, by whom they were entertained for some hours.

The details of an outrage committed on a reputable citizen and one of the Supervisors of Election appointed under the United States laws, by a policeman of this city, are given at full length on another page. Carter Harrison seems to have turned the police force and the City-Hall cierks into an electioneering force for the Democrats, but he should have instructed them that the Democrats, of the city is not superiors. them that the Democracy of the city is not su-perior to the United States. Policeman Murphy and his friends Dwyer and McNaily will be brought before Judge Drummond to-day, where they will probably be made to understand that on is not Autocrat in Chicago.

DENVER, Colo., has a population of about 36,000, and the number of voters registered al-ready is 17,005. This is about twice the number of genuine voters. The heavy registration is accounted for by the fact that a prominent Democrat has taken up his reside recently, and he has taken up a g ward-workers who have carried out his be-hests. Not less than 140 Democrats are regis-tered from one lot in the city, and one Democrat has vouched for no less than 631 voters.
The Democrats have gathered in polonizing gangs from Wyoming and New Mexico. The Republicans, now that they have discovered the nds, are on the siert, a thorough investigate with be made, and the Democratic thus nd plug-uglies who attempt to register will b

BARON VON HAYMERINE, President of the Austrian Ministry, made a very important pro-nouncement on the Eastern question yesterday. Speaking to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Austrian Legislature, he said that the pro-visions of the Berlin Treaty with regard to the their entirety. The surrender of Dulcigno, he their entirety. The surrender of Dulcigno, he said, would be carried out very soon, the present delay being a mere question of military etiquet as between Turkey and Montenegro. In reference to the Greek frontier question Barou Haymerle was not so decided, but he asserted that Austria favored the pretensions of Greece, while at the same time Austria would exert its influence for the maintenance of the Ottomar Empire in the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. The Baron assured the Committee that Austria had seted in close concert with Germany throughout all the negotiations on the Eastern question.

KENWARD PHILP, of the New York Truth, KENWABD PHILP, of the New York Truth, who was first connected with the forgery of the now celebrated Morey-Chiucese letter in the New York dispatches of this paper, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having maliciously libeled Gen. Garfield by composing and afterwards publishing the forged letter. The case came before Judge Noah Davis, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, yesterday. Affidavits were made by Col. George Bliss and Joseph E. Payne and Albert T. Southworth, experts on handwriting, that the letter was a forgery and that the handwriting of the original closely resembled Philp's hand-

perts on handwriting, that the letter was a forgery and that the handwriting of the original closely resembled Philp's handwriting. The hearing of the case was not concluded yesterday. Philp was released on \$5,000 bail, and will appear again to-day. After the adjournment of the Coart Philp's sympathizers gave three cheers for Hancock. This is in keeping with the eternal fitness of things. Forgers and those who sympathize with them find congental associates in the Democratic party.

The following are the majorities for Congressmen in Ohio: Pirst District. Benjamin Butterworth (Rep.), 1,298; Second District, Thomas L. Young (Rep.), 1,004; Third District, Emanuel Schultz (Rep.), 228; Fifth District, Benjamin Le Fevre (Dem.), 8,850; Sixth District, J. M. Ritchie (Rep.), 285; Seventh District, J. M. Ritchie (Rep.), 2,438; Ninth District, J. M. Ritchie (Rep.), 1,136; Clenth District, J. B. Rice (Rep.), 1,268; Rieventh District, J. B. Rice (Rep.), 1,268; Rieventh District, George L. Converse (Dem.), 4,189; Thirteenth District, George L. Converse (Dem.), 4,189; Thirteenth District, George W. Geddes (Dem.), 5,587; Fitteenth District, Biohard P. Dawes (Rep.), 5,62; Sixteenth District, Jonathan Updegraff (Rep.), 2,248; Seventeenth District, William McKindley (Rep.), 3,571; Eighteenth District, E. B. Taylor (Rep.), 1,2678; Twentieth District, E. B. Taylor (Rep.), 1,2678; Twentieth District, Amos Townsend (Rep.), 5,238.

FULLY 50,000 people turned out yesterday at Rochester to greet Gen. Grant, who reviewed a procession of the Boys in Blue in that city. After the procession he addressed an audience of 20,000 people, and was enthusiastically received. He referred to the tariff question, and pointed out that the time had not yet arrived when the Northern people could allow their estates to be administered by the Solid South. He introduced Senator Conkling to the meeting as a gentleman who could give 229 reasons why Gen. Garfield should be elected. The hit was thoroughly appreciated, and Senator Conkling received an ovation on coming forward. Before introducing Col. Pitkin, of Louistana, Gen. Grant took occasion to refer to the Democratic cry that the Republican was an aristocratic party, and said there never was but one party in this country which considered itself an aristocratic party,—the Siavocracy of the South. The weather was rather rough yesterday, and the roads around Rochester quite heavy, and it speaks well for Republican enthusiasm and organization in the vicinity that 50,000 people turned out to a Republican meeting.

FOR once Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun has an opportunity to cry Fraud to some pur-pose, and for once he improves the opportunity by hitting Mr. "Mule" Barnum a very hard slap

ered by Kenward Philp in the role of a forge given in our dispatches this morning, according to the country, recognizing Democratic journal of the country, recognizing the country of the country o least injurious to the party in whose it was perpetrated by unreserved dengives Chairman Barnum plainty to u that he has blundered horribly in atte help Hancock's chances by piscing the cratic party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the position of an acceptant of the party in the party in the party in the party in which the party in which acceptant of the party in whose the party in the party in whose the party in which whose the party in which where the party in which which where the party in which which where the party in which which which where the

HAVING hopelesly "put his foot in it" by dickering with Philp for the forgory of the Calcese lecter, Barnum now follows with his whole body, and with it "puts in" the Democratic party. Information was received at The Trubung office last evening that the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee has filed and prepaid in New York City a special dispatch of about 2,000 words, which is addressed to that class of "truly loil" Bourbon journals which are relied on to defend the Democratic party in any and every crime, no matter how atrocrous, provided it is committed for the sake of the party. Those journalistic tools will this morning print Barnum's dispatch, and thereby aid in giving currency to what they know to be a lie, as the dispatch announces that Truth, the disreputable sheet which first printed the forged letter, now presents convincing proof that Gen. Garfield has been guilty of falsehood in stating that he never wrote the letter forged by Philp. Of course Truth has no such proof; could not possibly have it, inasmuch as the man "Morey," to whom the letter is supposed to have been addressed, does not now and never did exist; but this latest and most desperate lie will go before Democratic readers this morning all the same, and, as Barnum calculates, at a time too near election day to allow of successful contradiction. There is only one thing more infamous that Barnum can do in his determination to brazen out this monstrous trand, and that is for him to swear that he saw Gen. Garfield write the prazen out this monstrous fraud, and that is for him to swear that he saw Gen. Garfield write the letter! He ought to lose no time in thus adding perjury to forgery, for it might possibly do his cause some good, and couldn't possibly hurt his

THE LAST OF THE FORGED LETTER. It has been perfectly clear to intelligent eople for many days that the Chinese cheap bor letter accredited to Gen. Garfield was orgery. To those who have followed Gareld's career the forgery was evident from the first. Subsequent revelations in regard to the inability of anybody to discover the mythical Morey, the incorrectness of the ost-Office stamp, the non-existence of an 'Employers' Union" at Lynn, Mass., and the falsity of various representations which were intended to give verisimilitude to the orgery, were sufficient to convince any one who still doubted Gen. Garfield's emphatic denial. Some days ago The Tribuxe's advices from Brooklyn pointed to the author of the forgery, and yesterday the person thus cointed to was arrested after an unsuccess al effort on his part to evade the officers. The person in question is one Philp, who is one of the editors of Truth, the disreputable newspaper which first printed the forged letter, and an intimate of a gang of newspaper outeasts and blackmallers who have long beer regarded by the profession as a disgrace and a plague. It may not be possible to bring the forger to the punishment he deserves, but the evidence of forgery is abundant to

set at rest every remaining suspicion that Gen. Garfield wrote the letter in question. The peculiar infamy of this whole affair. lowever, is to be found in the circumstance that the Democratic newspapers in all parts of the country continue to print fac-similes of the forged letter as if its genuineness were altogether undisputed. These impres ions are evidently made from plates furappear in many newspapers which could not afford the expense of having a plate made for their own use. Thus the public has strong evidence that paign are parties to the conspiracy which endeavored to fasten this bogus letter upon Garfield, and honest Democrats as well as Republicans will regret that the law cannot lodge these co-conspirators and accomplices to the forgery in the Penitentiary, where they

properly belong.

In striking contrast to the course taken by he Democratic newspapers generally in this matter, the New York Herald prints the letter which Gen. Garfield wrote to the Hon. Marshall Jewell denouncing the forgery, and thereby gives its readers an opportunity to liscover the fraud for themselves. The most casual glance at the forged letter and Gen. Garfield's genuine letter, when they are side by side, brings conviction of the forgery. THE TRIBUNE, by a comparison of its own, has already pointed out the marked differ-ence between Garfield's handwriting and the clumsy imitation thereof in the forged letter. The fac-simile of a genuine letter which the Herald prints fully bears out our previous comparison, and reveals so many points of difference in the style of penmanship that it is impossible to believe that Bar-num or any one else, after proper examination, could have been deceived by the forgery. What possible excuse can any fair-minded Democrat make under these circumstances for the continued publication by Democratic newspapers of the forged letter as genuine?

IS MAYOR HARRISON DICTATOR! Mayor Harrison by his partisan zeal has already forfeited the respect and confidence of the people in the matter of fairness and good faith as a public officer, but his latest partisan proclamation is, that, to carry out his purpose, he will provoke a riot at every poll

where it may be necessary. Chicago has been distinguished at all times for the absence of any disturbance, riot, or disorder at the polls. The people of both parties have always shown such a disposition to preserve and enforce order that no serious listurbances have during the last twenty years taken place. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the presence of a single police-man has been all the display of force neces-

sary at any poil in this city. But Mayor Harrison, while not a candidate it this election, is deeply interested in having Democratic majority returned, because such a result now is essential to any hope for his own reflection in April next, and his reelection in April next is but one of the several progressive steps by which he confidently expects to reach the Democratic

Presidential nomination in 1884. Mayor Harrison has put the whole force of the City Government at work in behalf of the Democratic party. All the employés of the Water Department and of the Board of Pub-lic Works have been released from their pub-lic duties, and upon pain of dismissal have been compelled to canvass their respective precincts and wards to ascertain the name of every possible Democratic voter and have him registered, and in many cases to have registered long lists of names of persons who dare not present themselves in person for registration. In like manner he has made the police force a body of mere strikers for the Democratic Committee; has placed the whole police force as a trained band of men,

whole police force as a trained band of men, bearing clubs and firearms, at the service of the Democratic Committee, to do any and every thing required of them.

The latest proclamation of the Mayor, however, is the most scandalous of all, because it is a declaration calculated to lead to riots and general disorder on election-day. It is to the effect that the Democrats in each voting place shall form a separate line on election-day, and that this line shall be kept Demo-

line; that when one of these votes another Democrat shall be allowed to take his place in this same part of the line; that all persons not known to be Democrats shall be compelled to fall in the rear, and thus, by admit ting Democrats alone into the first part of the line, no others will ever get within 150 feet of the poll. This regulation of course would be impossible in the absence of force to carry it out, and Mayor Harrison proposes to place a sufficient force of regular and special police at each poll to execute this infamous regulation. Such a scheme, it is easy to understand, is a direct appeal to violence. If any citizen shall object ce. If any citizen shall ing other men placed in vance of him, the police will silence the objector, and see that the Democratic voters have precedence in the line. No person can suppose that this scandalous scheme will be tted to, but in case there be any attempt to maintain the integrity of the line the police clubs will be invoked, and the ob-

ectors marched off to the station. Mayor Harrison, however, has no right to assume that he can carry such a scheme into operation, even by the aid of his police, no matter how numerous the latter may be. The public generally have rights which are too sacred to be violated even by a policeman's club, directed by the Mayor himself. There rior to that of any Mayor or any city policeman. The Sheriff of this county is a conservator of the peace. He and his Depuies, who may be increased to any number will have some authority and something to say on election-day; and it is more than likely that any attempt at any poll to allow any exclusion of any voter from his proper place in the line by the admission of others o places in front of him will be promptly checked, and, if necessary, forcibly resisted, even if the outrage be aided or promoted by a policeman acting under the order of Mayor

From time immemorial no violation of the ntegrity of the line of voters approaching the polls has ever been permitted in this city, nor will it be permitted now. When a man takes a place in the line with 100 men prehim, he has the right to vote when the 100 before him have reached and passed the poll; no one has a right to take a place in front of him; no officer has any authority to force or admit others to places in front of him, and any person, be he policeman or not, who shall practice such an outrage, becomes by the act a disturber of the peace, properly subject to immediate arrest and proper punishment thereafter. Mayor Harrison's proclamation of his in-tention to "hold the lines" at every Democratic precinct, and exclude all other persons from voting until there is no longer Democrat to vote, will not be submitted to, and any attempt to enforce or carry it out will be a direct instigation to violence and disorder, for which the "next Mayor" will be held directly or personally responsible. There must be a free election, and the Mayor shall not deprive the people of it.

TRELAND'S GREATEST DANGER. There is every indication that the Irish Land-Leaguers and many of the tenantry influenced by them are about to repeat the old-time story of recklesness and defeat the object of their organization by their own Revolution or civil war is the last folly. thing for which the Irish people are prepared, and yet every step they are taking is in that direction, and invites the armed interference of the English authorities. Their leaders, heated with excitement, are talking treason and sedition, and advising the people to arm themselves against their Govern-ment, and filling them with the delusive hope that they will receive active and macountry.

This is the most preposterous folly, and can only end in the crushing defeat of the Land Reformers, their severe punishment, and the riveting of the chains tighter than ever upon the tenantry of Ireland. Agitation outside of the law, or forcible resistance to the Government, can have but this one outcome in the nature of things, and it is astonishing that the Irish people cannot see it, and realize the immensity of the odds against them, no matter how courageous they may be, or how much they may be infuriat their grievances. The population of the United Kingdom numbers 33,000,000, of which they constitute 5,500,000. Of this aggregate, at least 1,250,000 Orangemen and other Protestants do not sympathize with them, leaving but 4,250,000 to contend with 27,750,000. What possible hope can there be of success in a contest between four millions of people—ignorant, poor, untried in war, unorganized, unarmed, without munitions of war, without a commissariat, without rifles, cannon, or military leaders, de-pendent upon the charity of the world for subsistence, and deserted even by their priests, who have always been their counselors-against twenty-seven millions of people who in four hours' time can place thousands of veteran soldiers, thoroughly armed, drilled, and provisioned, and used to campaigning, upon their soil? The end of such a struggle must be that which has always obtained in the Irish rebellions-namely: instant defeat, the death or imprisonment of their leaders, the enactment of still severer laws against them, and the tightening of their fetters. This must be the inevitable outcome of civil war in Ireland, no matter how just their cause may be or how coura-geously they may strive to throw off the English yoke. There is no more chance for the Irish than there would be for the Southern blacks in two or three States to defy our Government and set up one of their own. They would be put down, like the blacks, almost in a day, and their rebellion would be stamped out long before it had gained any

headway. The only hope of the Irish people lies in their keeping within the law and organizing themselves into associations, leagues, or farmers' unions that will formulate and press their demands through moral agencies, acting with coolness, moderation, and good judgment, but with firmness and persistence. Let them give up any idea of armed resistance. Let them tell their leaders to stop talking treason. In their present furious ex-citement and mad recklesness they are alien-ating their friends; they have already lost the support of the Protestants, who would be with them in making any lawful demands: they have been deserted by their elergy, who are in favor of land reforms, but who will not countenance revolutionary proceedings or open violence. So long as they confined themseives to moral agencies in making their demands they had the sympathy of the Liberal Government; but, now that they talk treason and sedition and threaten the authortreason and sedition and threaten the authorities, of necessity the Government is arrayed against them, and must use all necessary force to maintain the authority of the laws and preserve peace and order. The advice of one of their leaders to emigrate and depopulate the country is just as ridiculous as the advice to resist is criminally foolish. Nothing would suit the English landlords any better than to have every Roman Catholic leave Ireland and come to this country. This is the object of every eviction that is made,—to try and drive the tenant out of Ireland. Should the country become depopulated, they would soon fill it

up from England and Scotland. No, what the Irish want to do is to stay on the soil that rightfully belongs to them, and to agitate, and never cease agitating within the law, for their rights until they obtain them. They naturally look to this country for sympathy, and many of them for help. So long as they they will have the universal sympathy of Americans. If they resort to force and embark in civil war they can only expect their commiseration. As to material help, that is out of the question, and those who hold out the expectation of it are deluding them with promises that can never be fulfilled. If the Irishmen of this country are wise, they will write to their friends in the old country, warn them against any such delusion, and counsel them to stick to moral means, to protest, to argument, to peaceful, lawful, and persistent agitation as the only policy that will in time secure their rights, and that will always command the sympathy and assistance not only of Americans, but of the world

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS OF GARFIELD Just at this time, when Senator Barnum's Committee and the partisan organs are endeavoring to injure the personal character of Gen. Garfield by the circulation of a letter which they know to have been forged, it may not be amiss to reproduce some of the eulogies upon Gen. Garfield's character which were delivered by reputable Democrats previous to his coming before the peo-ple as the Republican candidate for President. Concerning the testimony before the Credit-Mebilier Committee, Senator Thurman said:

Upon the same matter Judge Jere Black, ne of the highest authorities in the Democratic party, has expressed himself plainly on several occasions. The two fol lowing paragraphs were addressed by him to the Phitadelphia Times at different times:

The Credit-Mobilier affair has not hurt him with his party, and will not and ought not. I believe firmly in Gen. Gardeld's personal integrity, and I hase my judgment upon an intimate knowledge of his private walk and conversation. He has large sympathy and great humanity; would make any sacratice to serve his friend in any honorable way, but is politics gives to his party the key to his conscience. Intellectually he is its strongest man, and morally he is the equal of any man in the party.

Your express determination to see that Gen, Garfield shall be defended against all unjust assaults upon his personal character is equally pleasant reading to me, for I have been his devoted friend for many years and I am resolved that I never will believe that he does not deserve the affection I have bestowed upon him. If he would carry the principles which regulate his private life into his public conduct he would make the best Chief Maristrate we ever had.

We may add also a number of testimonials owing paragraphs were addressed by him to

We may add also a number of testimo to Garfield's character which have been given on various occasions by Democratic les and newspapers. They cannot fail to carry the impression that the attacks which have een made upon him during the campaign

I will tell you whom I think the Republicans should nominate, and whom I consider their strongest man; he as a true man, a man of prieciple, an honest man, and would make a good President tor us all. Personally, I consider him

think they can ever reach the elevated platform occupied by Hancock and English, I do not wis to engage in this kind of assault. Garfield

occupied by Hancock and English, I do not wish to engage in this kind of assault. Garfield I have known well since the session of Congress of 1873, and I have always regarded him as irreproachable in integrity and moral character, distinguished for ability and scholarship, and one of the greatest intellects in the country. I do not oppose him on account of any moral defector intellectual lineapacity,—dkz. H. Stephens.

In the midst of the organized carnival of corruption which has been going on now so many weary months and years at Washington, it is really satisfactory to catch glimpses now and then of honesty for honesty's sake, and without consideration of party. Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, is a Republican of Republicans, but it is his simple due, which we gladly pay him, to admit that he has done more than any other single member of his party during the late session of Congress to show that it is not impossible for a man to act with a Congressional majority and yet to keep his self-respect and the respect of honest men.—New Fork World.

He lives economically. The present improve-

honest men.—New York World.

He lives economically. The present improve ments on his house at Mentor—which may cos \$3,000—involve the most considerable expenditures his neighbors are aware of. No, no! Wil Gen. Garfield's political creed I am utterly a variance; but this does not counsel me to a unconsidered assault upon that candidate's private honor.—Henry B. Payne, of Ohio.

Garfield holds to day the honored position of being the only poor man among the political leaders.—Donn Patt. He would not do a dishonest act for his own sake, or its own sake.—Henry Watterson. No right-minded Democrat can read these opinions of Garfield's character expressed by leaders of his own party without finding some consolation for the prospect of his elec-tion as President of the United States, nor without feeling both resentment and disgust at the course which has been taken by Barnum and his hirelings to traduce and blacken the character of an eminent public man for mere transient party effect.

AN ENGLISH PORECAST OF REPUBLIC-AN TRIUMPH.

It is well known that the sympathies of the English press are with the Democrats, so far as any interest is taken in American politics. This feeling is due in part to the fact that British sentiment usually contemplates reac-tion in the United States with considerable satisfaction; for the rest, it may be traced to the natural association of the Democratic party with the attempt to set up the Confederacy, which found aid and comfort in Great Britain, and to the identification of the Democrats with the Free-Trade movement, which the English people would gladly promote. The London Times allows no occasion to pass which affords a reasonable excuse for encouraging the success of the Democratic party, but in its issue of Oct. 14, shortly after the news from Indiana and Ohio gave assur ance of important Republican gains, that journal abandoned all hope of Hancock's election and predicted the triumph of the Republican party.

English sentiment about American

has usually small value when it indicates a preference or when it argues ont a policy from an English point of view. But an in-telligent English estimate of the probable result of a party struggle at this time is more trustworthy, perhaps, than one made up in this country, because it is naturally based upon a more impartial and disinterested view of the case. This is especially true when the prediction of the outcome of the election is in favor of the party against which a bias is cherished. The London which a bias is cherished. The London Times gives reasons for its present prophecy which cannot fall to impresse every one who takes a candid view of the situanon. It says that "the local contests in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia show an unexpected increase in the activity and strength of the Republicans," and adds that "there is little time left for a change in the public temper." It goes even further than venturing an opinion as to the Presidential election, and believes that "the same sudden twist in the

use of Re case it predicts that "the Dem

The Times attributes the drift of public entiment in favor of the Republicans at this sentiment in favor of the Republicans at this time to the general prosperity, to the Democratic policy of "playing fast and loose" with the currency question, and to the disinclination of the people just now to risk any radical change in the tariff system. "We need not say," writes the Times, "that a Free-Trade policy has all our sympathy," but it has the cander to admit (having ne direct partisan interest in the struggle) that, if Free Trade could not carry the States, there is no reason "to expect stills greater successes at the Presidential election in the Eastern States,—in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, and, above all, in Pennsylvania." If the Democrats, who are still struggling to save their Congress men and local tickets in districts where there is a living chance, were to give an equally candid opinion at this time, they would tak precisely the same view of the site The Times, judging more or less from En-tish election practices, is ready to credit all

the stories about the corrupt use of money, and says "it is probable that in this method of warfar the contending parties are equally matches as well in abundance of means as in absence of scruples." As a matter of fact, there is no evidence in any of the Northern the Northern States that money is employed for the purchase of votes in the open and shameless fashion that marks English elections, nor is it fair to conclude that both parties in this country were equally inured to the corrupt use of money. The nomination of English for Viceaign were taniamount to a notice that the Democrats intended to make the "barrel" an important agent in the campaign; but there have been no signs of a similar purpose on the part of the Republicans. The money which has been employed by the Republican nanagers has been devoted to the necessari ly expensive detection and prevention of the friends hid out by the Democrats, and this use of money has been confined chiefly to Indiana. The purchase of votes is so common a thing in England that it is easily believed there to be the practice of both parties in this country, whereas the truth is, that the Rep party has always been the champion of the purity of the ballot-box, and enjoys the credit for inaugurating all the prevailing methods for protecting elections from fraud. The Democratic party, on the contrary, opposes ruption, and wherever it is in absolute power, as in the Southern States, fraud is the ruling element of politics.

The opin however, is a digression; it has no real bear-ing on the point just now in issue; for, even if the assumed corruption were evenly bal-anced (as the Times professes to believe), it would not change the present English estimate of success, which gives the electhe Republicans.

York City shows, the New York Times says, that the rate of increase has been much greater in Republican than in Democratic districts. In the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, all of which are Republican. the rate of increase over the registration of 1871 is 30.33 per cent; in the remaining districts, all the vote cast for President by each party in 1878 its due proportion of the increase, as indicated by the above percentages, we have a Democratic total, in round numbers, of 180,600. and a Republican total of 72,000, giving a Demo-cratic majority of 58,000. This is what the table shows if it shows anything. But the real in-crease in the Republican strength in this city does not appear on the registry lists. The num-ber of Republicans who voted for Tilden in 1876 because they honestly believed he would be a reformer was quite large; this year they will return to their own party, and will be joined by many Democrats, who will vote for Gardeld for the same reason. Gardeld has precisely the ad-vantage of position which Tilden had in 1878.

THE Cook County Democratic Committee THE Cook County Democratic Committee are circulating the Philp forgery as a genuine utterance of Gen. Garfield. They know that they are giving currency to a faisehood of the basest character. They are trying to rob a distinguished public man of his good name. They are offering a counterfeit coin to their friends (?) in return for something of the hishest value. They are urging men to vote against Garfield because of certain sentiments falsely attributed to him, not expressed by him, but paimed off upon him, by a forger.—a base wreton whose portrait should be hung in the rogues gallery and for whose person the portals of the Penitentiary even now yawa. The scourging which the forger has earned is also due to the men who indorse and circulate the forgery. The moral guilt of these shameless Committeemen is no whit less than that of the scoundrel who devised and executed the forgery. We arraign them as guilty! There they stand huddled in a group:

group;
A fixed figure, for the time of scorn
To point his slow and moving finger at.
"Hunt the rascals down!" exclaimed the "
"Hunt the rascals down!" exclaimed the " raged victim of the vile cheat. To this we sa

And put in every honest hand a whip To lash the rescals naked through the An effort is being made to deprive Gen An effort is being made to deprive Gen, Hancock of the credit (?) of the authorship of his letters. It is alleged that the Hon. Samuel T. Glover wrote General Order No. 49, the letter to Gov. Pease, of Texas, reviewing the Reconstruction acts, and the letter to Gen. Sherman on the Bigctoral count. It is renerally believed that Senatur Randolph, of New Jersey, wrote the celebrated Protectionist tariff letter. But the rebel-claims letter, and the interview with the New Jersey editor, in which the subject of the tariff is declared to be a local issue which was once brought up in his (Hancock's) native town (wherever that may be), it is not doubted were the work of the General himself. A good question for debating societies the coming winter will be: "By which series of letters was Gen. Hancock most damaged, those written by Glover and Randolph or those written with his own hand?" The verdict will determine whether Hancock ought to shoot his friends on the spot, or commit suicide, or—both!

Lyman Trumbull instinuates that the Democratic party helped to put down the Rebeilion because many Democrats joined the army of the Union. Gen. Logan meets the impudent assertion, or the speaking instinuation, whichever it may be called, in this way. He says: "I went into the War with a regiment 1,000 strong, and every man of us except one was a Democrat. Two years later, when the army voted in the field, every man in that regiment voted the Republican ticket. And there is but one of them that I knew who is a Democrat to-day." Rebel shot and shell and Rebel prison pens were very powerful arguments against the Democratic party, and most of the Democrats who were directly appealed to by them were speedily converted. It was the fellow who stayed at home, attended Democratic conventions, and resolved that the War was a failure and howled for peace, that remained a Democrat. LYMAN TRUMBULL instnuates that the

THE Hon. William Heathen English's mortgage on the Greenbackers seems to be the toughest security he has ever held. Weaver refuses to pay either principal or interest, and declines to "git out." The Honorable Bill told a debtor once that he would drive him "to Hell and gone" if he didn't pay up promptly, but his hrimstone onthe have no effect upon the indomitable Greenback gamination the Proceedings.

LUDLOW, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, is extremely unpopu-lar with the workingmen. When a member of the State Senate he gave three rotes that showed

oted to lay on the

THE Democrats of Ohio are ay openly that they expect to en ext Tuesday. But they have ore unt with that end in view, and in tailed in a circular from I ters is (I) to poll every I keep one out of every sixte at home. After Johnges way from the polis, Mr. Thor

Office, where it purports to have been as allegation that it was is false. No man name of Morey resided in Lynn at the

tion as the Employers' Union in in Lynn at the date of the aller be found in that city, was comm W. H. Barnum, of the Democra Committee. It follows that B mule-buyer, had good reason to k the country as genuine. The recommoney is as bad as the thief. forged paper is as bad as the food and the country," as the Swould say, Mr. Barnum has been

PREJUDICES against Col. Ing political speeches. A corresp York Trouse writes on this p

that Morey is since doed; that he tives, or friends, or acquaintance body knows when he lived or when nder of the letter is also hrough whose hands it par the office of an unconscional

City Monday night, said: "Against of military reputation I have not a wor I am not one of those who think it tract from the fame of a comrade." war with no reputation, and was not at of any Union General who was successoft think it right to detract from the the greatest soldier this country has a duced. It's lucky he doesn't "think it to do what hy no possibility he can do. to do what by no possibility he can do. Il in in him "to detract from the fame" of Ga

GARFIELD's record on the Chinese question is embraced in an interview with A. W. Cambell, editor of the Wheeling (W. Va.) intelligent published several months before the Chine Convention, in which the former said he was a posed to Chinese immigration; a talk with Us gressman Davis (of California), reported in San Francisco Bulletin, to the same effect; and distinct and unequivocal pledge in the latter acceptance to put down the importation of Chinamen, if elected. Hancock's record as asset question is a blank.

THE registration indicates an increase a 20,000 to 25,000 in the vote of Chicago that fall The Republicans will more than hold thair on in the new vote legally registered, but they we not get I per cent of the illegal vote. This one reason why the Republicans are special anxious to get the fictitious names of the registry. The other reason is, that the Republicany party on general principles is opposed to likes voting, while the Democratic party on great principles is in favor of the same.

GEN. STONE, of lows, is to address the Bopublicans of the West Side at the Wigram of West Madison street, near Oakley, this evening. He is one of the most eloquent speakers in the Northwest, and the wigram in which he is to speak is a model of its kind, with shundart seting capacity, and with good heating arrangements. A band will be in attendance, and the Republicans of the West Side hope to make this the meeting of the campaign.

CONGRESSMAN CHALMERS, of Mis cries aloud for a revival of the "methods revival of the "methods lists" in that State, saying that the Demons "has not a man or a gun to spare." Gen. He cock says "bayonets are not it instruments foollecting the votes of freemen," but did or realize that guns also in the long run seatt more than they collect.

THE Democrats are not betting so much as they were before the indiana election. A few mean Republicans are dogsing Democrats about trying to exasperate them to the betting point but they generally fail. Now and then a pocrat swears a " plue streak," as it were, but he never—well, hardly ever—gets mad enough to put up his money.

W. W. PERRY, a Pusion Greenback and editor in Maine, says in his journal give up the State as lost to the opposition. Chase and his followers have already die enough to elect the Republican Electors, puts Maine surely in the solid Northern a lican column.

Ir a candidate should write a letter to prove that he was an American citizen, he would be regarded by most voters as a suspicious character. Yet this is precisely what Ma Grace. John Kelly's candidate for Mayor in New York, has felt called upon to do.

New York seems to have a monopoly of the political forgers. Pirst, there was Joe Howard, who forged a bogus Executive proclamation, and now the same city has pro-duced a Kenward Philp, or Quilp, or something to that kind, who has forged a bogus Chinese letter.

The penny organ of Democracy is a new-ber of the Associated Press, but couldn't get for its 3 o'clock edition yesterday the dispatch announcing the arrest of Kenward Philp, the al-leged forges of the bogus Chinese letter, which the Journal printed in due form.

Hongery is the best policy in politics as in everything else. No party founded on forger, and ballot-box stuffing ever did succeed in the country, or ever will.

he would respers of New York

SENATOR BAYARD SAYS: " the work of a kind Providence on States." Then "kind Province very bad company. THE Employers' Union of ad Morey never had an exist is whole story of the forged Ch

stroutr mistake has occu rison is not the Best Mayor but the best Mayor (the Den "Ir I were President," sa

ne beginning of a nursery re. You never will be Pre A TITLE to the President might be in law.

THE next forgery will be a MR. BARNUM has not stor nd that forged letter will fix

THE forged Chinese le A LETTER written to nobe prima facts forgery. HANCOCK is in favor of a p

PERSONAL "Alas! poor New York."-My address will not D.C."-Gen. Hancock.

M. Carl Steen Anders of the newly-appointed in country. This is the love. Bill Anderson we have seen Too much praise cannot be eld by Miss Lily Dorst, rolls "Muriel"-Yes; it is p that you have a pressing e pect Arthur to call that eve

itten on the supposi

A dispute has arisen rega lovely way to settle the disputant SPIRIT OF THE GERM

The Brooklyn Freie Presse c

The election of C. M. Sanger Copparhead, Fee Wee Deuster, Wisconsin Congressional Distri-certain. The Milwaukee He and only four Democrats; O hepublicans and only five it therefore, no wonder that, a the political current has a greatly increased in favor of such a greatly increased in favor of such a greatly increased in the Republic considered it to be their especto-anist in the defeat of the ment, and they regard is now tion to assist in the defeat which the Democrats hold max. House of Repr be controlled by a jority, secured through the Hepublican Congressions State of Wisconsin, includin Mr. Guenther. Sanger's provorable. He is a man of pray of energy, and ambition, and while he Congress to, he an beginner and the whole State.

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for article: "In the pre
f the people, they are no
ederal Government." they can only lose by the tre ossal development of our strial interests and of our f. and which has secured of the strict of the secured of t

r was a forgery when he sent it to

is against Col. Ingersoli, based celing, are apt to melt away very the influence of one of his great

sike. A correspondent of the New writes on this point:
slike Ingersoll and avoid him; but, ion of some good Christian people.
A I read in yesterday's Tribune his aims speech. I am free to say that, Republican, I would be willing to reffer until election, if a resonat speech could be put into the yvoter at once. I hope your active the plan for scattering extra cooles sof the Tribune containing that arguments, their arguments, intive force, cannot but tell.

eputation, and was not a comrade ieneral who was successful, does int to detract from the fame of diler this country has ever pro-tacky he doesn't "think it right" to possibility he can do. It isn't tract from the fame" of Gea.

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FOREIGN.

Character in the West

of Ireland.

by the Suspected Land-

Leaguers.

A Meeting of Magistrates Call

on the Government for Co-

ercive Measures.

Official Announcement of Aus-

tria's Policy on the East-

ern Question.

The Berlin Treaty Must Be Carried

Out, and Turkey Remain

Intact.

burg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

O'CONNOR. LONDON, Oct. 28.—I have had an interview

to-day with Mr. Thomas P. O'Connor, who is among the most active, intelligent, and out-spoken leaders of the Irish Land League. He told me that all the Land-Leaguers

believe that Mr. Parnell is certain

to be indicted, but nothing definit could be learned about any of the others mentioned

likely to be prosecuted. As far as he himself was concerned, Mr. O'Counor said it would

e folly for him to deny that he was deeply

is unimportant in connection with the other prosecutions on charges of conspiracy, but it will be a test question in determining many other alleged cases of intimidation by Land-

League meinbers, and the entire policy of

interference with private property. The Land-Leaguers will defend Mr. Healy with

to-day with a warrant for Mr. Walsh, who is

used intimidation, and say they merely tried to induce Manning to give up his farm without threats. Mr. Healy is related by marriage to T. D. Suilivan, Member of

Parliament for Westmeath. At a meeting of the borough magistrates of

it was decided that 100 additional police be

drafted for service in the town on the occasion of Mr. Parnell's reception on Nov. L.

(at Dublin) but the approaching State trials, their probable consequences, and their effect on the land agitation. As the opening of the November term draws near the ex-

citement increases. The arrangements of nearly if not quite complete, but the utmost secrecy is observed with respect to them.
Only a few officials at the Castle are really aware of the exact intentions of

comparing the present case with that of O'Connell, have pointed out that, while

O'Connell repeatedly and vehen

should be closed on that day.

the best ability at their command. THE POLICE ARRIVED AT CORK

anxious as to the outcome of all the turmo MR HEALT'S ARREST

Minor State of Siege to Be Declared in the City of Ham-

REPUBLICANS of Indiana must be on their REPUBLICANS OF Initians must be on their guard. Their vigitance must not be relaxed. The confidential circular sent out by English, McDonald, Landers, and Hendricks abows piainly that an attempt is to be made to steal the State by a still-hunt. Military Night-Signals Adopted

being nominated Mayor of New York, to say that he would respect American prejudices. Mayors of New York usually do not care for ican projudices.

SENATOR BAYARD SAYS: "Our prosperity is the work of a kind Providence and the South-en States." Then "kind Providence" has got tale very bad company. THE Employers' Union of Lynn is dead.

and Morey never had an existence. That tells no whole story of the forged Chinese letter in a A slight mistake has occurred. Mr. Har-

rion is not the Best Mayor Caicago ever had, but the best Mayor (the Democrata of Chicago ever had. Ir I were President," says Gen. Hancock he beginning of a nursery rhyme. Stop right re. You never will be President.

A TITLE to the Presidency based on a forger, would not be sound in morals, whatever a might be in law.

THE next forgery will be a sensible lette ed to Gen. Hancock, and not denied un-

Mr. BARNUM has not stopped to think how THE forged Chinese letter is drawn a sight on Mr. Nobody. It will not pass.

A LETTER written to nobody at nowhere is prima facts forgery.

HANCOCK is in favor of a prehibitory tariff PERSONALS.

"Alas! poor New Yorik."-John Kelly. "My address will not be Washington, b.C."—Gén. Hancock. M. Carl Steen Anderssen Bille is the name

of the newly-appointed Danish Minister to this country. This is the loveliest way of spelling Bill Anderson we have seen recently. Too much praise cannot be given to Ohio. to be arrested to-night or to-morrow morn-

Any State that, in spite of three poems for Gar-field by Miss Lily Dorst, rolls up a Republican majority of 20,000, takes the bakery. "Muriel"-Yes; it is proper to tell papa that you have a pressing engagement if you ex-pect Arthur to call that evening. This answer is written on the supposition that Arthur knows

of which will be composed exclusively of classical music, is to be given in Meiningen, commencing in November. We are proud to say that Meiningen is in Germany.

A dispute has arisen regarding the author-hip of the poem, "All Quiet on the Potomac." A lovely way to settle it would be to drop the disputants into the middle of the river, rop the disputants into the middle or and make all quiet around there again. We see by the Milwaukee Sentinel that

Daniel Webster died twenty-eight years ago. The Milwaukee papers are constantly hunting up some fresh sensational item like this, and springing it upon an unprepared public.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

ing in relation to the probable result of the elec-tion in the State of New York: "As the Repub culations of Republican experts in such mat-sconcerning the probable result of the elec-n New York and New Jersey. On this side York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding towns and villages—It is conceded that the Democrats will receive a majority of 75,000 votes; the Republican majority in the State of New York, oftside of the above-named places, will be in the neighborhood of H0,000. In New Jersey, the contest is chiefly confined to two counties, as the two parties in the other localities of that State are about equally divided. The Republicans hope to carry that State by about 5,000 majority. In fact, the Democrats of both States have lost a great deal of their former confidence to secure both of these States to Hancock, and they have toned down their expectations to very small majorities, although their papers are endeavoring to keep up the courage of their adherents by braggadocio and bluster."

The election of C. M. Sanger in place of the Copperhead, Pee Wee Deuster, in the Fourth Wisconsin Congressional District seems to be certain. The Milwaukee Herold (Ind. Rep.), which beretofore touched Mr. Pee Wee only with kid-gloves, is now strongly in favor of the election of Mr. Sanger. The Herold writes the fellowing: "The Congressional elections beid sofar in other States demonstrate plainly that it is the determination of the people to secure a liepublican majority in the Lower House of Congress. Even the State of Indiana sends, out of thirteen Representatives, nine Republicans and only five Democrats. It is, therefore, no wonder that, after such results, the political current has also in Wisconsin meatly increased in favor of the Republicans and greatet Republican representation in the Lower House. The Republicans of Wisconsin considered it to be their especial duty at Chicago to maist in the defeat of the majority which the Democrats hold in Congress. The math House of Representatives will be controlled by a Republican majority, secured through the election of the dispublican Congressional candidates in the State of Wisconsin, including Mr. Sanger and Mr. Guenther. Sanger's prospects are very favorable. He is a man of practical good sense, of energy, and ambificin, and it will be his aim while in Congress to be an honor to his constituents and the whole State, in order that he may be worthy of a redirection two years hence."

The New Yorker Zeitung disposes of the Democratic demand of the constituents and the search of the constituents and the feet of the fellows.

the mean congress to be an nonor to as constitutions and the whole State, in order that he may be worthy of a reflection two years hence."

The New Yorker Zeitung disposes of the Democratic demand for a "change" in the following article: "In the present enlightened status of the people, they are not willing to change the Lederal Government, when they plainly see that they gain nothing by such 'change.' The people are certainly opposed to a 'change 'when he can only lose by the transaction. Empty and holiow phrases about a 'change have lost their attraction. The people are too well posted in afternoon. The people are too well posted in afternoon to the facts which caused our present political and economic development and prosperity to have their noses pulled by a set of political demagogs and falsifiers, or to be driven to the shaughter-house like a fock of sheep. The people cannot discover any valid reasons to magarate in our present state of political shairs grees and far-reaching changes such as a Democratic victory would necessarily produce, and therefore, they are determined to 'leave releasing the demand of the preservation of our republical speculation with a party whose intentions and objects are as clear as everlasting darkness; whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history while in power is lad enough, but whose history in a party of position in the neatring of overy honest man in favor of any order, and the preservation of our republican party, which has promoted by the spectured our law status upon to the position of the position of the ladders, and of the country contains of the ladders, and interests and o

FRANCE. THE POPE AND THE RELIGIOUS DECREES,
PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Monde says the Pope
has written to the Archbishop of Paris deploring the decrees against the religious
communities and their application.
GEN. DE CISSEY.
LONDON, Oct. 27.—A correspondent of the
Standard at Paris learns from an authentic

nounced outrage as a crime, Parnell has TURKEY. only said that assasination is unnecessary and undesirable, and has condemned in on mere grounds of policy. The Irish Times calls attention to the fact that, in O'Connell's prosecution, the effecting the cession of Dulcigno. Government was called upon to prove that tion tended to incite acts of violence and lawlesness throughout the country, which were comparatively few. In the case of Mr. Parnell, the Government will point to the daily occurring outrages and lawless acts as the direct outcome of the agitation.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

THE EXCITEMENT over the Land-League agitation has been still turther intensified in County Meath by preparation on the part of the authorities to billet the military on the public houses. A notice has been posted on the Balla Court-AFGHANISTAN.

House threatening the life of any one who shall visit the rent office of the estate of the late Lord Mountmorres within the next three months for the purpose of making any

LAND LEAGUE MEETING. DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League yesterday, John Dillon, member of Parliament for Tipperary, presiding, the reporter of the Ulster Gaze Conservative journal, was ordered to withdraw. Letters were read from Justin Mc-Carthy and Frank Hugh O'Donnell, both Carthy and Frank Hugh O'Donnell, both members of Parliament, expressing a desire to join the League. A resolution was passed reciting that, "in view of the prosecution of the League, we call on the Irish race throughout to answer the coercive measures by a resolute organization, and we request Mr. Davitt to remain in America for the purpose of directing the great responsive movement amont. recting the great responsive movement among the Irish people in the United States."

PRECAUTIONS. LONDON, Oct. 27.—At a meeting of the Borough Magistrates of Limerick it was decided that 100 additional police be drafted for service on the occasion of Parnell Treeption, Nov. 1. It was also decided that the liquor-shops should be closed that day.

MILITARY SIGNALS. DUBLIN, Oct. 37.—Between Templemore and Thurles signal fiashes on the most approved military system are carried on nightly, and answered by flashes from various points on the hills. There appears to be quite a system of communication by such signals and flashes which is generally considered ominous of mischief.

At a meeting of the Dublin Diocesan Synod a resolution was passed urging the Government to take measures to protect their Protestant countrymen. A copy of the resolution was sent to Gladstone.

The Workhouse at Bantry is being prepared for a company of soldiers.

CONDEMNED.

CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain and representatives of radical clubs of London have passed resolutions condemning the prosecution of Irish agitators.

DENIED. A correspondent at Cork reports an interview with Mr. Walsh, who strongly denied that Manning, the farmer, who was visited by Healy and himself, was intimidated.

by Healy and himself, was intimidated.

COEECION ADVISED.

A meeting of magistrates of the West Riding of Cork, convened by Earl Cowper, resolved in favor of the suspension of the habeas corpus, and urged the Government to bring in an arms act, that the Peace Preservation act be rechacted, and that troops be sent to Bantry, Bandon, and Skibbereen. Walsh has been arrested and remanded on ball.

DEAD.

Lexpox Oct 27.—The death is announced

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The death is announced of Alexander Muril Guillemin, aged 68, and Henry Frederic Schopin is dead, aged 76, both eminent French painters.

THE CATTLE TRADE. THE CATTLE TRADE.

TORONTO. Ont., Oct. 37.—The prospects of the cattle trade with England are looking up again. A cable dispatch has been received which contains the annouecement that the best grades have gone up £3 per head, and other grades in proportion.

source that Gen. Farre, Minister of War, minutely inquired into the conduct of Gen. De Clasey, and submitted the report of his investigation to M. Gambetta. It was then decided not to prosecute Gen. De Clasey.

AUSHMA'S ATTITUDE.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 37.—At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation Committee on Foreign Affairs Baron von Haymerle, President of the Imperial Ministry, replying to several questions, said, that for the Montenegrin question there could be but one program, namely, the execution of the Berlin Treaty; that the intention of the Porte to cede Ducigno was beyond all doubt, and that the present hitch in the negotiations is connected with the purely military details. The Austrian Government, he said, felt bound to exercise its full diplomatic influence in favor of Greece. The principal aim of the Powers was to confer with one another of each individual incident, and to conciliate their respective views. There could be no doubt that Austria, and the other Powers still intend to maintain the Ottoman Empire. There was every reason to hope that a commercial treaty with Germany would be satisfactorily concluded.

Baron Von Haymerle asserted positively that Austria and Germany had acted in close concert in every single incident in relation to the Eastern question, more especially with regard to the naval demonstration.

DECLARED COMPETEYT.

The Tribunal of Beziers has declared itself competent to try the suit of the proprietor of the Franciscan Convent there against the Prefect's reinstatement of monks.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH. ROME, Oct. 27.—Gen. Garabaldi suffered greatly during his journey from Genoa to San' Damiano d'Asti. He is so feeble that the utmost care and repose are required to restore him to his ordinary health.

are summoned to meet on the 15th of No-

New York Herald, Oct. 25. dispatch announces the death yes terday at Rome of Baron Ricasoli, the successor of Count Cavour in the Premiership of Italy. He was descended from an ancient Lombard family, was born in Tuscauly Mapch 9, 1809, and received a brilliant education at Florence. His first prominent appearance in politics was as a Depuly of the Legislative Assembly in 1848, and also a gonfalomiere of that city. He took no part in the revolution of 1848, and opposed the trium-virate headed by Guerazzi and Moutanelli. When, however, the Grand Duke abdicated and invoked the intervention of Austria, Baron Ricasoli energetically protested against his conduct. On the return of the Grand Duke after the battle of Novara Ricasoli retired to private life, and did not reappear in politics until 1858. He took an active part in the liberation of Tuscauly in 1859, and after the annexation to Piedmont and the establishment of the Capital at Florence, became the principal coadjutor of Cavour in building the edifice of United Italy. On the death of Cavour in 1861 he was Premier until March 2, 1862, when he was Premier until March 2, 1863, until April, 1867, since which time ne held aloof from public affairs. He was out of sympathy with the Uitra-Liberal party now in power, but was honored by all Italians for eminent services to the nation.

GERMANY. STATE OF SIEGE AT HAMBURG. BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It is said the Federal Council to-day approved the motion for the

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Clericals and Conservatives in the Prussian Parliament formerly voted together for President of the House. Now there is a decided difference between them, caused by the non-appearance of the President at the Cologne festivities on religious grounds, and the Clericals and Conservatives are completely separated. The State Ministry have approved measures to be laid before the Prussian Parliament. The session is not expected to be greatly interesting, as Bismarck's more important social and political reforms are to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament. THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—Dervish Pasha has been appointed Governor of Albania,

London, Oct. 27.-Aleko Pasha opened the Provincial Assembly, and he observed in his speech that the peaceful condition of the country was the best pledge of a happy future for the province.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—Direct negotiations will commence on Thursday between Riza Pasha and Montenegro.

THE REPORTED UPRISING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The most recent official intelligence possessed by the Government leaves no doubt that the district around Cabul is in a state of disturbance, and the capul is in a state of disturbance, and the home officials thus account for the break in communications between Cabul and Simla. The British political agent at Cabul was constant in his communications with the Indian Government, and the fact of these communications being interrupted deduced from the absence of Afghan news in the Viceroy's recent telegrams tends to the belief in the probability of the alleged outbreak having occurred.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INUNDATIONS.
RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 9.—There have been great inundations in the Santa Catharina colgreat inundations in the Santa Catharina col-onies, caused by the overflow of the River Itajabay. The loss of property is immense. A hundred houses, many mills, and all the bridges were destroyed, and crops carried away. Great distress prevails among the colonists. A few lives were lost.

GREECE.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The King of Greece has issued a decree ordering the formation of fifty battalions of infantry of 960 men each. TURKISH TROOPS CALLED OUT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—The reliefs of the Janina District have been called out. RUSSIA.

A MISTAKE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A correspondent at St.

Petersburg says the man named Warschofsky, who was arrested in Odessa, is not the

VARIOUS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The twelve students missing from the yachting party at Amster-dam were saved by jumping aboard the steamer with which the yacht was in colli-

PESTH, Oct. 37.—The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation has approved the ordinary war-budget. PERSIA. TEHERAN, Oct. 37.—A son of Sheik Abdullah was killed in an attack on the intrenchments of Moragha. The Persian reliefs are two days' march from Urumiah.

IDENTIFIED.

A Very Hard Case Wanted for Attempted Hurder.

There a rumor in the Police Department that Robert Stratton, a young man who has been locked up at the Madison Street Station for nearly a week past, has been identified for a robbery and attempted murder one year ago at Haqnibal, Mo. The detectives making the arrest, while they do not deny the rumor, refused to say anything about the case, most likely for the reason that they wish to capture some accomplice. Stratton has been well known to the police for three years past. He is a fine-looking young fellow and might occupy a good business position, but he is thoroughly determined upon going to the bad, and his boon companion has been Jack Leonard, an ex-convict, who nearly killed a man in the West Division a few weeks ago, and who is now a fugritive from justice.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Arrived—The Newsham,
from Answerp.
HAMBURG, Oct. 27.

Oct. 27.-Arrived-The Gellert,

CRIMINAL NEWS

A Horrible Tragedy Enacted in the Quiet Town of New Albany, Minn.

Deliberate Murder of a Wife and Child by a Jealous Husband.

The Closing Act the Self-De of the Latter. Misdeeds Reported from Various

Quarters.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribana.

St. Patt., Minn. Oct. 27.—A special to the Pioneer-Press from Lake City, Webashaw County, this State, says: Robert Lowe, of West Albany, in this county, shot his wife and infant child this afternoon, and then went into the bush about a mile from his residence and killed himself. The ball passed through Mrs. Lowe's heart, killing her almost instantly. The child, 2 years old, was shot in the head a little above the temple, and survived about an hour and a half. The murderer shot himself in the back of the head, at the base of the brain, and no doubt died immediately. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy. Several years are Lowe married the widow of Sandy Grây, who had been a well-to-do farmer in the Scotch settiement, West Albany. She has had several children by Mr. Gray, and they as well as his relatives were much opposed to her maras his relatives were much opposed to her mar-riage to Mr. Lowe, and, being of a jealous disringe to Mr. Lowe, and, being of a featous disposition, be constantly imagined that they were
trying to turn his wife against him. Several
months ago he gave his stepson a severe pounding for what he assumed to be a neglect of duty,
and his brother-in-law, James Gray, took the part
of the young man, which so incensed Lowe that
he threatened to shoot Mr. Gray. About that
time Mrs. Lowe applied for a divorce from her
husband, and he went off on a trip to Dakota,
from which he returned hast week. He was a
large, strong man, of violent temper, and perhaps his imaginary wrongs so wrought upon his
mind as to render him insane,

THE TOLEDO DEFAULTER. Tolero, O., Oct. M.—There were some new developments to-day in the ex-Treasurer Hall matter, which surprised the community hardly less than the defaloation, some six weeks ago. It transpired that he had been indicted by the Grand Jury, now in secret session, for the embezzlement of public money, and been arrested, and, upon being taken to the Sheriff's office, gave hall in the sum of \$10,000 for appearance at Court. The indictment charges Hall with embezzling and converting to his own use funds belonging to the County of Lucas, to the City of Toledo, and to the Board of Education of the

roledo, and to the Board of Education of the City of Toledo, in all \$41.168. The proceeding creates great astonishment, from the fact that the ex-Treasurer was given to understand that, if he would return to the city and help straighten up affairs, he would not be prosecuted. INDIANA ITEMS. INDIANA ITEMS.

Special Diriatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 37.—Andrew Miller was pardoned by Gov. Williams to-dny. He was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced by the Vigo Circuit Court in 1873 to twenty years' imprisonment. Miller's offense consisted in murdering William Ervin, with whom he had been drinking.

Dupce and Stone, the men who attempted to kill each other in Bucktown Monday night, are both still living. There are some prospects for Stone's recovery, but Dupce's injuries are fatal and his death is momentarily expected.

Mrs. Brown and Joseph Wade, who were to be hanged to-day, have been respited for thirty days.

LAFAYETTE MURDER TRIAL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAMETTS, Ind., Oct. 37.—This is the third day in the murder trial of Maher and Norria, and the interest in the proceedings is increasing. Among the witnesses examined to-day was Henry Deenhart, who testified that on the evening the deed was committed he saw the accused and the deceased (the latter intoxicated) in the vicinity of the hollow where the man was found. He recognized them, and spoke to them. The State also produced a witness who testified to meeting the accused on the other side of the hollow. They were walking quite fast at the time.

RIOT BRIBERY CASES.

HARRISURG, Oct. 37.—A nolie presequi has been entered and entertained by the Court in the case of Alexander W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature in the matter of the Riot-Losses bill. The cases of McCune, Long, and Smith are yet to be settled. The District-Attorney says he will subpœna witnesses in those cases in a few days, but doubts if they will come to trial in the November or any other session of Court. RIOT BRIBERY CASES.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART. SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Oct. 27.—Patrick Deilley, a
farmer, living near Posstown, Butler County,
was shot here last night. He had been put out
of Mike Riley's saloon, where he had quarrieled
with a man named Cummins. Thomas Johnson,
a friend of Cummins, followed Dailey to the
street, where he shot him through the heart.
Johnson escaped.

CAR-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 27.—The man who was captured at La Saile recently while burgiarizing a freight-car on the Chicago, Rhode Island Pacific Railway, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one year in the Peni-tentiary. His name is Frank Bowman.

ROBBED, ROBBED,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—A man named George Weaver, who claimed Chicago as his home, was robbed of \$2,800 at the Union Depot here to-night. He was boarding a train, when two men jostled him, and, during the melée, his coat was cut and the money extracted.

HIGHWAYMEN AND MURDERERS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 37.—The three highwaymen, Mays, Hicks, and another, who escaped from the Idaho Penitentiary, and killed two of their pursuers, have been captured near Salmon Falls and returned to prison.

MURDEROUS POLICEMAN.

MURDEROUS POLICEMAN.

A Brunken officer Shoots at and Wounds His Superior.

The following report was yesterday submitted to Superintendent O'Donnell by Lieut. Beadell, of the Deering Street Station, about an affair which is a sittle out of the ordinary:

"While on his rounds, at 11:15 last night, Sergt. Sheppard met Officer John Quirk at the corner of Haisted and Thirty-fifth streets, who, after replying to some question regarding the condition of his post, abused the Sergeant in the vilest language. Being evidently under the influence of liquor, the Sergeant's efforts to quiet him were useless. After they had walked in company several blocks, Officer Quirk, without any preliminary warning, drew his revolver and struck the Sergeant a severe blow on the right temple and another on the crown of the head, and in the scuffle which ensued he fired one shot, the bullet grazing the Sergeant's side, under the left arm. Officer Quirk was at this crisis disarmed by the Sergeant, but he continued the attack with his billy until citizens interfered. The officer was locked up on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. The Sergeant's wounds, which are quite painful, were dressed by Dr. Bidwell. Upon receipt of this report at headquarters, Quirk was dismissed from the force, and subsequently, when arraigned before Justice Ingersoil, was beid in \$1,000 bail to the 30th. He asserts that the Sergeant provoked him by repeatedly calling him a liar, and by swearing at him. In the Department Sheppard is upbeid. He has always been a faithful, enterprising policeman, and with this single exception has always got along finely with the men under his control. Quirk, on the contrary, is one of the "fresh" men on the force, and he has been in trouble before for misdemeanors, and perhaps for these reasons he was a little more closely watched than some of the other men.

A QUEER KIDNAPING CASE.

Special Directs to The Chicago Tribusa.

Torrowro, Ont., Oct. St.—An extraordinary case of kidnaping occurred at the Queen's Hotel last evening, in which a furtitive from justice, a prominent lawyer from Chicago, and a little-child were the principals. The particulars as far as can be learned were as follows: A short time ago a man named James Baxter, a manufacturer of friction matches, residing at Chicago, secured from the Government revenue stamps to the extent of \$60,000, and instead of stambing the matches disposed of them for \$5 per cent of the value, which he received in cash, and then quickly skipped to Canada, making Montreal his headquarters. Upon his wife's learning of the fraud, she immediately

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

New York, Oct. 2: —The last day's seessifthe Protestant Episcopal General Conveopened in the House of Deputies with reliconverse in which Bishop Bissell and the

opened in the House of Deputies with religious services, in which Rishop Bissell and the Rev. Messrs. Joseph 8. Jenks, of Iowa, and W. O. Gray, of Tennessee, officiated.

The Committee on Canons reported a resolution declining to confer with the House of Bishops in changing the existing canon on the reinstatement of clergymen who have abandoned the Church. The resolution was adopted. The Rev. Dr. Beers, of the Joint committee on securing a missionary Bishop for each Territory in which there is not at present a Bishop, reported in favor of the proposition. The report was adopted, together with a resolution appointing a committee of twenty-one to act as an auxiliary to the Board of Managers of Missiona, and to create a Missionary Bishop fund.

be by canon, was adopted.

The report of the Joint Committee on the su ject of Deaconesses was adopted. It sets forth that women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop for the work of Deaconesses.

ork of Deaconesses. Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, of the Comm of Conference on disagreements of the two hours as to the resolution concerning the ratification the Book of Common Prayer, reported they b agreed to restore one portion of the clause that had been stricken out by the House of Deputies at its ession Tuesday, or motion of Dr. Schenek. This was the clause forbidding the use of any rayers other than those in the Prayers other than those in the Prayers The Rev. Dr. Philip Brooks, of Mas presented a minority report, in support of which he said he saw no reason why the House of Deputies should recede from its action of the

Deputies should recede from its action of the previous day. "The right," he said, "to use extempore prayers was inalienable, and any attempt to restrict it would be odious to a great part of the Church."

On the vote being taken, the report of the minority was rejected by the following vote: Clergo-Yess, 26: nays, 12: eight diocesse divided. Lay-Yeas, 11: nays, 25.

The majority report was then adopted, and the subject will now be passed to the Diocesan Conventions for ratification.

A message was received from the House of Bishops informing the House of Deputies that the House of Bishops relative to disterboods had not most adopted by the Deputies Tuesday after upon. The message stated that the action of the Bishops relative to sisterboods had not met with any consideration by the Deputies.

The Committee on Amendments reported adversely to the proposition to permit Missionary Rishops to speak on questions before the House, but not vote.

Judge Prince, of Long Island, contended that here delegates had the right to speak, and delared it was a mockery to bring these gentlementhousands of miles simply to sit in the House, without the privilege of opening their

men thousands of miles simply to sit in the House, without the privilege of opening their mouths.

After the passage of complimentary resolutions to the officers of the Convention, the House adjourned sine die.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church elosed to-night with imposing ceremonies in the Church of the Holy Trinity. The assemblage was large. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presided. Evening prayers were read by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop De Wolf Howe, of Central Fennayivania, Assistant-Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, reading the lesson.

The Presiding Bishop then read the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops. In concluding the Bishops repeat the counsels and cautions given in the former pastoral letters against extravagance in living, impatience of any restraints upon self-indulgence, passionate founders for amusement, or an exciting or corrupt character, and increasing desecration of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday. In addressing themselves particularly to the clergy and candidates for orders, the letter says: "Let no ambition for display of learning nor desile to be thought original and large-minded draw you away from the discharge of your high and glorious errand as God's ambassadors sent to seek men in Christ's name to be reconciled to God."

Bishop Smith pronounced the benediction.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. Bosron, Mass., Oct. 27.—The seventh annua Convention of the Woman's National Christian Convention of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union opened this morning with eighty-seven delegates from various parts of the United States. The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, and a prayer offered by Mrs. Annie Willenmyer. After the appointment of the usual committees, the President delivered her annual address under the heading of "Progress."

OBITUARY.

THE HON, E. D. MANSFIELD.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The Hon. E. D. Mansfield, a veteran newspaper writer and author, well known to readers of the New York Times as "Veteran Observer," and to those of the Cincinnati Gazette as "E. D. M." died this morning at his country house, Yamoyden, near Morrow, O., in his 80th year. His health had for some time been giving way to the infirmities incident to old age, while the more acute symptoms which proved fatal manifested themselves only a few days ago. He had few superiors as a newspaper contributor, but his reputation was not limited to that field. He was trained in military and legal service, was thoroughly versed in politics, possessed much historical and antiquarian knowledge, and was for sixteen years—1826-22—editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle and Atlas, and later of the Radroad Record. Among his best known works are "Cincinnati inpites," in which he was associated with the late Dr. Dake; "Political Grammer." 1825; "Treatise on Constitutional Law," 1835; "Legal Rights of Women," 1836; "American Education," 1836; and "Personal Memories, 1832-33," 1879, He also delivered many addresses,—one on the utility of mathematics, and several on educational topics. He was born at New Haven, Conn., in 1801. His father, Jared Mansfield, was a teacher and scientific man. In 1822-38, and again from 1814 to 1828, he taught at West Point, and for nine years intermediately, buginning with 1838, was Surveyor-General of the United States in Ohio. He was appointed by Jeferson to supersede Gen. Rufus Putnam, of Marietta, on the ground that the latter did not understand the establishing of meridian lines.

The young Mansfield came to Cincinnati in 1825, and began the practice of the legal profession. From that time till the present he has been an active, moving spirit, and no man that ever has lived in the city has made a greater impression upon it. He was twice married, and leaves several children, and survived both his wives. THE HON. E. D. MANSFIELD.

BISHOP D. S. DAGGETT.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—Bishop D. S. Dargett, of the Methodist Church, died here to-night at 10:30 e'clock. Although he had been at the point of death several times during the past few mooths, his condition of late had been more favorable, and his sudden death was a great

CAPT. J. J. WARMAN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Capt. J. J. Warman,
who has been steamboating on the Ohio and
Mississippi Rivers for the past fifty years, died
to-night, aged 79.

CONNECTICUT.

Previous Dispatches Concerning the Bar'l Corroborated. Speint Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, HARTFORD, Coun., Oct. 28—3 a. m.—The report that Gov. English would pay \$100,000. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 25—3 a. m.—Increport that Gov. English would pay \$100,000, if necessary, to carry the State seems to have good foundation, and it will not be strange if his disbursements reach that figure without accomplishing the object sought. Thus, far in the campaign money has been poured out like water on the Democratic side. There has been no complaint at any time of lack of funds. Large sums have been expended in the organization and equipment of torch-bearing companies, and the processions and out-door demonstrations have been as imposing as money could make them, or the voting and marching material in the party would permit. Stiff, there are no signs of the bar'l giving out. Twenty-five thousand dollars came from New York in a single remittance last week, and this sum, with a like amount raised here, has gone into the hands of committees in the shape of smail bills convenient for distribution. The unusual step has been taken of appointing a committee of seventy Democratic workers for each ward, to be in ken of appointing a committee of sevenken of sevenken of appointing a committee of a committee of a committee of appointing a committee of a committee o

BUSINESS NOTICES.

s a well-known specific for constipation, and all disorders of the stoma liver, and kidneys.

Ninety years popular use attests its purity, safety, and superiority to all waters of this class. Avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and domestic; they impair the digestive organs and kidneys, thereby inducing irreparable results. None genuine sold on draught.

For consupation, bilinances, indi-restion, beadache, take Arend's Vegetable lowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Re-ults: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clean cand. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corner stations are consumer to the consumer to the consu-tation of the consumer to the consumer t

The Public Will Beware of a Francis ent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap nor

Macalister's Cough Mixture is the most reliable and safe remedy. Every family should have it for whooping-cough and croup J. P. Lee, corner Haisted and Harrison streets sole manufacturer. For sale by all druggists,

Eminent Br. W. C. Cavenagh, Mem-phis, Tenn., writes: "For Weak Digestion, Con-sumption, General Debility, etc., I recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef. alors, stop at the Astor House. New York.

MEDICAL. Wonderful Cures of Salt Rhoum, Pseriasis,

Thomas Delany, Memphis, Ten

Leprosy. H. B. Carpenter, Egq., Headerson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis, or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by the Cuticura Resolvent internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. The most wonderful case or record. Cure certified to before a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizens. All affilicted with Itching and Scaly Diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

F. H. Drake, Esq. Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hand, bead, and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cufleura Resolvent internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day.

Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washingtonst, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticurs, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, 51; Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, 51 per bottle: Cuticura Medicinal Tolict Soap, 25 cents; In bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

Improved inhaler, with special directions, may not be had of all drugsists, neatly wrapped in on-package, for one dollar. Ask for Sanford's Had he had of all drawners. Ask for Sanford's Radpackage, for one dollar. Ask for Sanford's Radical Care.

This economical and never-failing treatment instantly cleaness the main passages of four mucous
secumulations, submes inflammation when extended to the eye, ear, and throat, rasiores the
senses of sight, hearing, and taske when affected,
les es the head deodurised, clear, and open, the
breath sweet, the breathing easy, and every sense
in a grateful and soothed condition. Internally
administered, it permeates every fauld of the body,
cleansing the entire mucous or membranous system through the blood, which it purifies of the
acid poison always present in Cattarrh. It builds
up the enfeabled and broken-down constitution,
robs the disease of its virus, and permits the formation of health-restorium blood. Hundreds of
testimonials attest the wonderful curative proattest the wonderful cu economical, safe, agr

eneral Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston

PLASTER continuous eur tricity, which is linter Paln, vitalizes Weak and Paures Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the lidners, Liver Complaint, Recuration of the lidners, Liver Complaint, Recuration of Sciatics, Ask for Collins' Voltaie Et GLENDS SULPHUR SOAP. THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR PRICES

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS!

In addition to our immense variety of Ladies' Outside Garments (acknowledged by all who have inspected the various stocks to be the largest in the city), we have opened an unusually large and complete assortment of

CLOAKS FOR CHILDREN

These Garments are carefully graded in sizes from a to 16 years; cut, pressed, and finished by tailors in the best style; and as they are made of the choicest qualities of Winter Cloakings and Over-coatings, we confidently recom-mend them to all who wish to buy serviceable and good-fitting Cloth-ing for their little ones. Good plain Garments, excellent in

shape and finish, from \$2.75 to \$5. Wool Overcoatings, with hand-some buttons, plush or fur trim-mings, silk facings, and sleeve lin-ings, \$10 to \$15.

Children's Usiers and Havelocks Made to order at short notice for the ordinary price of stock gar-

Every lady in Chicago should see our Fur-Trimmed

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS With Muffs to match, -- the mo graceful and comfortable Wran

ever introduced for Winter wear CARSON, PIRIE & CO

ching and Scaly Humors, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, and Mercurial Affections. Chas. Gossage

Have made

Large Reductions In Prices of Black and Colored

> Brocade Silks! Pekin Striped Satins!

Velvets! These goods are standard makes,

ot superior quality, and, at prices now marked, will be found

Veritable Bargains! Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st. Washington-st.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER. O CAPCINE S POROUS Q

THE ONLY IMPROVEMENT POROUS PLASTER. eta quickly, relieves quicker, curse quicker the there, and is in every way far experier. Avo-attations offered under similar sounding names.

SENSE CLUSWALLED

SHOES. | 86 State-st.

GLENN'S SKIN DISEASES 25 cts. 2 Cate. A Beautifier of

It renders the Cuticle Healths and Smooth, and is the best possible and Smooth, and is the best possible and Smooth, and is the best possible at the above bearing both the life above bearing both the pieces. It is an estimate an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAR, PRECELES, PIEPLES, and BLOTTHES HUR SOAP; which encloses each cake, as the simon remedy has been applied than any cosmetics.

TAR, PRECELES, PIEPLES, and BLOTTHES HUR SOAP; which encloses each cake, as the simon remedy has been labeled to its influence; and it is the very best and will on a way the face of the total face and will on a way the property of the pro

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Disasses.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), as Conte.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, as Conte.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISEER DYS (Instantaneous), so Cents.
JAPANERE CORN FILE, for Economics Corns, Sunices, &c., as Conte.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOCAL POLITGS.

Arrest of United States Supervisor Frederick

Fined by Justice Wallace and Ordered Sent to the Bridewell.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Sworn Out Before Judge Drum-

And the Case Will Come Up for a Hearing Before Him To-Day.

Details of the Outrageous Affair-Trickery of the Partisan Police.

Mayor Harrison Intends to Win at All Hazards-The City Employes.

The Private Headquarters of the Demcratic Executive Committee.

Friday's Torchlight Procession-The Union Veterans-Naturalization.

SUPERVISOR GEISLER.

clies force of Chicago, which, as are being manipulated by Mayor n in the interest of the Democratic will receive a little instruction to-day adge Drummond, of the United States Court. The course of Patrolman Cor-E. Murphy Tuesday night in arresting States Supervisor Geisler while in the

glish. One of the judges suggested that the applicant be sworn. The man declined to take the oath. Geisler was congratulating himself upon checking what looked like fraud, chuckling to himself, whereupon Dwyer became angry and said something about

PUNCHING GEISLER'S HEAD.

With that Geisler grabbed him by the coatcollar in order to put him out, at the same time teiling Policeman Murphy that he was the United States Supervisor and calling on him to greet buyer. Instead of doing so, however, Murphy jumped between the two, and, as Gessier claims, struck him on the back of the head. Dwyer, too, struck him in the face. Mc-Nally also took part in the scuffle which ensued, and, separating Dwyer and Geisler, 'brew the latter on the floor and pushed Dwyer into an adjoining room. When the skirmish, in which two or three others took aminor part, was over, Murphy arrested both Geslier and Dwyer. On the way to the Armory Detective 'Ondry advised him to let them go, telling Geisler that he had better drop it, "—that he couldn't beat Mayor Harrison, or words to that effect. Geisler, however, refused to be released, saying that he had been arrested by the officer, who should do his duty. Arriving at the police station, Murphy preferred the charge of "disorderly" against them. And then occurred an incident which shows

of "disorderly" against them. And then occurred an incident which shows

COLLUSION BETWEEN THE FOLICE AND DEMOCRATIC STRIKERS,

for Dwyer is one of them, and will, if not prerented, vote the tramps who have lately been
sleeping in the basement of his asioon,—
wretches whose votes, if they have any, can
be bought for a drink of whisky or beer.
When a prisoner is booked on such a trivial
charge as disorderly it is the custom to release
him on bail if he can furnish it. When Geisler
was asked the usual question he answered affirmatively, and sent a friend out for a bondsman. As to Dwyer, however, Detective Duffy
whispered to Kipley, the station-keeper,—perhaps he said, "Fil be responsible for him,"—and
Kipley winked at Dwyer or gave him to understand it was all right, and, when Geisler was
out of the way, Dwyer was allowed to go without
security. Were he a Republican, such a "favor"
would not have been done him.

When Geisler was released he wont to the
Pacific Hotel, where the Republican Executive
Committee were in session, and related to them
the circumstances attending his arrest. They
at once took steps to vindicate him, with a view
to enlightening policemen as to who United
States Supervisors are, appointing A. L. Rockwell and J. D. Adair a committee to make application in the morning for a writ of habeas
brous in case Geisler was fined, and requesting
D. J. Lyon to act as his attorney.

Both Geisler and Dwyer were present in

Geisler.

the petition.

Judge Drummond immediately issued the writ, which was made returnable forthwith, he saying that he would remain in court until ten minutes of 5 to hear the arguments.

The document was placed in the hands of Deputy-Marshal Stilwell, who went at once to the Armory; but, on reaching there, he was informed that Geisler had been

SENT TO THE BRIDEWELL.

A. L. ROCKWELL, J. D. ADAIR, W. R. PAGE,

or was at his post early any of these individenceded in frightening the post of these individenced in frightening the post of the post of

with band to stay and give bounds.
"Who is the relies of bounds of the property of the committee next in the miscand plant of the property of the committee next in the miscand plant of the buf fellow."
"And the buf fellow."
"Yos.—more than a third of all. There were registered."
"Yos.—more than a third of all. There were was three all day, and didn't see 100 residence of the precised."
"Yos.—more than a third of all. There were was three all day, and didn't see 100 residence of the precised."
"Yos.—more than a third of all. There were was three all day, and didn't see 100 residence of the precised."
"You the KNO ALL. WHO LIVE THERE!"
"You to KNO ALL. WHO LIVE THERE!"
"You to KNO ALL. WHO LIVE THERE!"
"And the buf to know the voices. We have nover poided more than 60 votos, yet in the precised, or any of the committee of the precised."

"You were you led more than 60 votos, yet in the precised, or "Holly out ell Justice Wallace that you were a Supery."
"And still he fined you?"
"Mall wayers told in ento to."
"We were you lecked up?"
"What was done with you then?"
"What was conserved to the money of the promised to keep me in the Armayra the promised to keep me in the Armayra the precised to keep me in the Armayra the promised to keep me in the Armayra the promised to keep me in the Armayra the properties of the p

It will be seen from the above that ONE POLICEMAN AND TWO DEMOCRATIC STRIKER have not only "put their feet in it," but have suck up to their necks in the mire, and it is very likely that they will disappear from public view before they are many days older. Wise police men and Democratic strikers should, therefore take warning. The former should attend to their legitimate business,—look after the Demo

HIS PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE CAMPAIGN.
Mayor Harrison announced yesterday around
headquarters that he preposed to fight out the
campaign to the bitter end, and make use of all
the power vested in him by his office to the end the power vested in him by his office to the end that the Democracy might win, or at least that Casselman might be elected Sheriff. He wants to be elected again this spring, and thinks that Casselman's patronage, coupled with his own, would make his nomination sure; and, putting the canvass on this ground, he is deeply interested in the result. Just how far he proposes to go in the exercise of his power is not known, but it leaked out during the day that he intended to use the police force for all that it was worth election-day, or so much of it as was left after discharging all of the Republicans, and that a part of his plan was to arrest, early in the morning, all Republicans he could find carrying concealed weapons. In fact, he singled out A. C. Hesing in advance as one of his intended victims, and said that he would have him ocked up if he was found with a pistol or any other weapon on his person.

Then again, he intimated that he would go

lended victins, and said that he whold are almost content weapon on his person.

Then again he intimated that he would go into the Second Ward, and make war upon the colored people, of whom he thought too many were registered, and there is no doubt but he will do anything and everything to advance his own interests, for it must be borne in mind that it is himself rather than his party that he is loo king after and most interested in.

It is furthermore given out that he proposes to swear in a large number of special policemen with special instructions for election-day to assist him in carrying out the schemes his party has adopted looking to interfering with the right of the people to vote as they see fit.

The PROMISEO ASSESSMEST

of the people to vote as they see fit.

THE PROMISED ASSESSMEST

of the city employes has not yet occurred, and
the poor fellows most interested are hoping that
it will not occur. The heads of the several departments are doing all they can to protect
themselves in the matter, and are giving their
time to the party in the expectation that it will
save them from being called upon to give
any money, the example having been set them
by the Mayor. In the matter of time they
are exceedingly liberal, for they not only work
themselves making speeches, etc., but allow all of
the underlings to go and come at pleasure. Yesterday, for instance, most of the employes of
the Health Department were engaged in politics; the underlings to go and come at pleasure. Yesterday, for instance, most of the employes of the Health Department were engaged in politics; the Collector's office was being run with one man; the Water Department might as well have been closed, only about six of the thirty or more employes being on duty; the Department of Public Works was deserted; and all of the other offices were in about the same shape. In fact, the City Government was being run in the several offices by the Republicans who are holding places which the Mayor has been unable to find Democrats to fill. All of the Democrats were either in the employ of the party at headquarters, or scattered in the wards enthusing the boys.—a thing which has never occurred in the history of the city.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—My attention has just been called to the following paragraphs in an article published in your paper this morning. Speaking of Mayor Harrison it is stated "that the Mayor sent to the heads of departments a communication to report every employe to him down to the messenger-boys by Saturday night who refused to work and vote for the Democratic who refused to work and vote for the Democratic ticket, and to discharge them promptly Satur-day night and put Democrats in their places. Such a thing was never heard of before." Nor did I ever hear of this before. I have received no such I ever hear of this before. I have received no such order or communication from the Mayor. So far as I am concerned or know, this statement is wholly untrue, without a shadow of foundation. The article I am referring to further states that "Commissioner Waller is reported to have protested against taking off men from the Department of Public Works as crippling the city, but Mayor Harrison is understood to have rejoined by saying. I am boss of this job. I am running the city now. I am Mayor of Chicago. "This is wholly unfounded. Nothing of the kind ever occurred between Mayor Harrison and myself. I gave an order in my department on the 21st inst. that the city interest must not be allowed to suffer through the absence of any one of its employés, that the paramount duty of men in the pay of the city was to see that the city's business was not neglected, and that leave-of-absence must not be granted to any one except where provision was made that the work of the city should be fully and promptly attended to. Mayor Harrison have well as the contract of this order and as of any all the contract of this order, and as of any all the contract of this order, and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the contract of the order and as of any all the order and as of the order and as of any all the

and promptly attended to. Bayor Harrison knew of this order, and, so far as I know or bebelieve, commended it. I dislike to appear in these matters, but the injustice in this case is so flagrant, and the statements are so bald and unfounded, that I have felt it my duty to do so.

Charles S. Waller,

THE DEMOCRACY. THE "BEST MAYOR'S" STRONGHOLD.
When Carter H. Harrison came down town yesterday morning he was livid with rage because the political actions he did secretly the day before were made public through the medium of The Tribune. On reaching his offi-cial headquarters be fretted around and swore that he would get even with the blanked newsthat he would get even with the blanked newspapers, and then energetically announced that he was going to carry the election in Cook County in spite of the place Bob Ingersoil does not believe in. However, his swearing in the City-Hail did not mend things, so he started for the Democratic headquarters in Arcade court, and for a while became, invisible to all but the Executive Committee, who were huddled in an inner room. The subject of discussion was the publication of the assessment list, and many conjectures were ventured as to how it was obtained by the reporter. The Committee met in the innermost precincts of the headquarters. Three or four sentries and doors have to be passed before one can get into the presence of this

THE REPUBLICANS.

about the Republican headquarters yesterday than at any time since the campaign began. A large number of antiavits were handed in in regard to the illegal and fraudulent naturalization of certain persons, and it would not be surprising to see some Democrats who vouched for a good many foreigners, as having known them for five years, arrested and indicted for perjury. This alleged fraudulent naturalization is being inquired into, and several lawyers will from this on be present in the Courts to do the cross-examining of witnesses wherever there is the least suspicion. In the forencon the Executive Committee held a conterence with business-men. During the morning severa discharged policemen visited headquarters and asserted their loyalty to the Republican party. They were discharged for no other reason than that they were Republicans. All are acknowledged to have been excellent officers. It was also made known that fifteen illegal names had been registered in the Sixth Precinct of the Eleventh Ward. There were also some in the Fourth Precinct. Warrants are to be issued for the arress of the parties. A request was made to the Campaign Committee in conjunction with the ward clubs to send in the names of challengers and deputy cierks for the purpose of swearing in voters on election day.

The Campaign Committee held its usual after-

cierks for the purpose of swearing in voters on election day.

The Campaign Committee held its usual afternoon meeting. The names of Deputy Sheriffs were handed in for service on election day. The facts in relation to the arrest of Supervisor Geisler and his being sent to the Bridewell were stated by Mr. Engel. The details of the outrage as explained by the gentleman created great indignation against Carter H. Harrison. The delegates of each ward were requested to hand in the names of one deputy clerk, one challenger, and one taily-keeper for each election precinet.

Mr. Baumgarten enlarged upon the manner in which Mayor Harrison was buildowing city employés. Messrs Bliss, Hessing, Carmichael, and others denounced Harrison's schemes, and proposed to checkmate them, and action was taken looking to that end. A motion was adopted requesting the Executive Committee to call a meeting of business-men in Farwell Hall Saturday night, for the purpose of denouncing Harrison's action and to discuss local issues. Mr. Stephens, Clerk of the Criminal Court, announced that he would be present Saturday morning to swear in Deputy Clerks and Notaries at headquarters.

R. H. White, Charles L. Easton, M. H. Nabor,

at headquarters.
R. H. White, Charles L. Easton, M. H. Nabor,
C. L. Woodman, E. L. Janes, and Martin Howard, all attorneys, were appointed a legal committee to watch the Democratic naturalization-

PRIVATE AND SELECT.

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC BARREL IS KEPT.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party has taken unto itself private lodgings in Room 9, No. 113 Randolph street, between Ulark and Dearborn. The chief object of hiding away in this quiet location is to avoid the rush and the smell on the strikers who haunt Democratic headquarters in order to barter their bogus influence for genuine money. It is practically headquarters in order to barter their bogus influence for genuine money. It is practically
impossible for any committee to do its real work
at official headquarters, owing to the jam and
the crowd, either of these noisy strikers or of
well-meaning people who have suggestions and
ideas which they think are too important to
remain in their breasts. It was also considered
advisable by the Democracy to have some quiet
place where they could meet together and do
the fine work,—the delicate manipulation of the
campaign. So these quarters were obtained,
and Alexander Sullivan put in charge of them.
There it is that Mayor Harrison, Austin Doyle,
and the other leaders and managers of the party
go after the day's session in the Arcade court
building is over for the purpose of planning and
managing the campaign.

The people in the building thought at first
that Room No. 9 was used as a gambling-house,
for they saw Mike Melbonald marching in there

The people in the building thought at first that Room No. 9 was used as a gambling-house, for they saw like McDonald marching in there frequently; they saw gangs of disreputable-looking men marching up the stairs, knocking mysteriously on the door, and obtaining admission only after giving some signal or password. A person who has had considerable to do with the criminal population. of Chlcago happened around the building the other day, and was struck by seeing so many of his old acquaintances—thieves, burgiars, and highwaymen—there, that he thought maybe some receiver of stolen goods had opened up quarters in the room. And he was on the point of reporting the matter to the police authorities. However, it is just as well that he didn't do so, because Mr. Doyle would have paid no attention to the compainnt. Subsequently, however, the facts leaked out, and it was discovered that this mysterious room, visited by these hard cases, was nothing but the private headquarters of the Executive Committee. There it is that the men go who really have influence in the wards, and who, if given money, can use it to advantage. And it is there, too, that those persons go who can be trusted to make a rrangements for adroitly increasing the Democratic vote in any ward or precinct.

Now that the cat is out of the bag, and that the Democratic vote in any ward or precinct.

Now that the cat is out of the bag, and that the Democratic stern the place where the money is kept, there will probably be such a crowd and a jam on the stairway of No. 113 that the other tenants of the building will be compelled to make a protest, and insist on the Democratic Committee moving somewhere else.

UNION VETERAN CLUB.

STIRRING APPEALS TO ALL OLD SOLDIERS. The Union Veteran Club held an unusually

STIRRING APPEALS TO ALL OLD SOLDIERS.
The Union Veteran Club held an unusually large meeting in its hendquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, the room being crowded to excess, and the greatest interest was

manifested in the proceedings, which were of an important character.

Capt. J. A. Sexton, First Vice-President, oc-

crowded to excess, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings, which were of an important character.

Capt. J. A. Sexton, First Vice-President, cocupied the chair, and Comrade Curtis as Secretary kept the record.

Three new members were received into the Club, and the Secretary stated that fifty more would be passed upon at the next meeting.

Comrade Curtis read the following, which was applauded and unanimously adopted. It will be printed and sent to veteran soldiers in the city: "Conhade: It is unnecessary to urge upon old Union soldiers the importance of the coming election. It will be almost, if not quite, the final struggle of the Copperhead Rebel horde to subvert and destroy the Government we fought to maintain. In consideration of these facts we therefore appeal to you, by the memory of our dead comrades buried by the banks of every Southern stream, in the swamps, and upon every battle-field; by those who field at lingering death of starvation in the loatssome Rebei prison pens; by the holy patriotism which impelled you to leave father, mother, wife, children, and friends,—all dearer to you than life itself,—to go forth to defend the cause of freedom and the best Government God ever gave to man; by the glorious inheritance received from our fathers, baptized afresh by the best blood of their sons, and which we are determined shall be handed down untarnished to our children. In short, by all that has been and ever shall be by you held holy and sacred, we appeal to you to assist, by any honest means at your command, the Republican party at the coming election by being present promptly at the opening and remaining until the close of the polis in your precinct, thus alding in the final overthrow of treason. A large number of the Club haye been sworn in as Deputy-Sheriffs to prevent illegal roting and maintain the peace. We desire that you not only be promptly at the opening and remaining until the close of the polis in your precinct to enroll in your number.

"Call upon all Union soldiers in

the polls for that purpose. He would issue full printed instructions to them and furnish badges Monday.

To ALL VETERAN SOLDIERS.

The Club has issued an eloquent appeal to the veteran soldiers throughout the State. The salient points are as follows:

"The old issues are upon us, and the old enemy in front of us. The declaration that the principles of the Democratic party are the same for which Lee and Jackson fought but formulates the Rebel yell. The Brigadiers of the Rebel army bivouac in the Capitol. They have captured one department, and by means the most corrupt, fraudient, and violent, the same men who sought to destroy the Nation in 1861 threaten now to control the entire Government to their own purposes. They meant to destroy it then, and they have not changed since. Defeated and crushed, but ever seeking to overthrow the principles they had fought to destroy, they turned their haired upon a defenseless people in their midst, and by a preconcerted system of murder and violence unheard of in the annals of civilization, the half whereof has not been told, they struck down the Republican party of the South, and robbed the people of their franchises; and now in their last desperate effort to control the Government, which they lost in fair fight, and have not as yet regained by their private murder and violence, they are endeavoring, by a system of the North, and stifle the voice of the people expressed through the bailor-box. The bailot-box is the heart of the North, and through it palsates the blood of liberty. Having been beaten in battle, detected and folled in robbery, the Rebel Democracy in the South now seeks to polson the blood and stab the heart of the Republican party of the North, and string the manhood and labor of the North, and string the manhood and labor of the first and liberty, their no less guilty accomplices of the North, to the same end, are endeavoring to reduce the honest toliers of America to the condition of the paper, and prepetual in the second party of the Republican if each willi

NATURALIZATION.

THE MILLS RUNNING MORE SLOWLY.

The naturalization business was carried on a high pressure all day yesterday at the City-Hall In the Circuit Court about 175-citizens were made during the day, and in the Superior Court eighty-five new voters were made. As regards nationality, the Swedes seemed to be rather the most numerous, then Irish and Germans. The sprinking of Italians was also remark ably sprinking of Italians was also remark at large. A very singular feature we that so many of the applicar claimed to have come to this count while minors under 18 years of age. It wou seem as though Ireland, Norway, Sweden, a Germany must have lost all their boys about sor seven years ago. This would probably considered a small loss by all the old maids an nervous septagenarians in those countries, by thooks a little now as though considerable has

had been issued, while Judge Moran, who previously had been kept up till past midnight, created his last citizen at 9:30 p. m., when he ordered the Court adjourned, the total number of papers there issued during the evening being about 100.

As a general rule the persons who come from the Democratic headquarters to the Circuit Court to get naturalised are not, judging from external appearances, the brightest or most intellectual of men, but they all know enough to give satisfactory answers to the questions propounded by the Court, and in many cases it is apparent that they have been well prepared in advance of the trying ordeal. One of them, however, a. Bobemian witness who was vouching for the proper qualifications of his friend, after swearing that the latter had lived over five years in the country, and was, morally, a very proper person, got very much confused when the Court propounded the query:

"Can you vouch for the fact that Mr.—is attached to the institutions of this free Republic?"

This was more than the Bobemian could fathom, and the unfortunate man rolled his eyes nearly out of his head in a vain attempt to soive the meaning of the words. At last it occurred to him that, whatever its meaning, an affirmative answer was necessary, and he accordingly mumbled out a very dubious "Yes."

The papers were issued, and just for the fun of the thing a reporter captured the Bohemian as he was leaving the building, and in homespun English patiently sought to discover fust how much of the sentence which had been his stumbling-block he really understood. The result was that the Bohemian was found to be utterly ignorant of the meaning of the words. So it is all through. A large number of the foreigners who go to the courts from Democratic headquarters do so ready primed with the answers to the routine questions which are put to them, and there is no doubt that if the Court chose to be facctious he could, by a elever transposition of the queries, secure some very irrelevant and funny answers. The consequences, if

is all that the law really requires.

IN GENERAL.

A MEETING OF ABOUT THISTY PROMINENT BUSINESS-MEN
Interested in the success of the Republican ticket, among them Murry Nelson, Joseph Stockton, Gen. Torrence, and Franklin MacVeagh, was held yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House headquarters. The time was principally devoted to a discussion as to the best means to be adopted to secure a full poll of the Republican vote. It was decided to employ one man in each precinct of the city to assist the United States Supervisor in his work. An effort is also to be made to secure evidence in each precinct relative to the illegal names which have been placed on the registry list. Several committees were appointed, including one of five gentlemen who are to consult with the Exceutive Committee this morning. Several of those present complained loudly of the lax way in which the campaign was being run, and stated that many of those who had subscribed money to carry on the campaign would insist on having some voice in the disposition of the funds. The meeting was strictly private, although much of the business pertained strictly to routine matters. Mayor Harrison's buildoxing methods came in for considerable denunciation, and it was resolved to find out to what extent the discharged parcolmen had been threatened, with a view to a complete exposure of the cubs from the country who desire to participate in force. Had the parade been held Saturday night, as at first intended, they could not have participated owing to the lack of proper railroad facilities Saturday night and Sunday morning. The line of march will probably be changed also, so that the parade been held Saturday night, as at first intended, they could not have participated owing to the lack of proper railroad facilities Saturday night and Sunday morning. The line of march will probably be changed also, so that the parade been held Saturday night. A movement is on foot to supply all the South Side clubs with a lunch at their respective armories after their march. A IN GENERAL.

interested. The ruli announce of march and order of formation will be made to-morrow morning.

H. B. Maxwell, commanding the North Division clubs, has issued the following order:
There is to be a grand torcalight demonstration Friday, the 29th inst., at which all the Gartion Friday, the 29th inst., at which all the Gartion Friday, the 29th inst., at which all the Gartion Friday, the 29th inst., at which all the Gartion Friday, the 29th inst., at which all the Gartion Friday, the 29th inst., at which all the Gartion Friday, the 29th inst., at which all the Garting States and St

The Greenback Club of the Seventeenth Ward met at No. 100 Chicago avenue last evening. Its purpose was to condemn the Ublich-Hall crowd which indorsed young Smith a week or so ago. Speeches were made by C. H. Adams, Benjamin Sibley, Benjamin Goodhae, and others, in the interest or the party, and at the end Mr. Nelson presented the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That we utterly condemn and despise the corrupt and degrading practices of the little Democratic candidate for Congress and his henchmen in trying to organize bogus Greenback, clubs in our own and other wards on the North-Side, for the purpose of indorsing him and boosting him for Congress, and we promise here to pay him for his trickery as he deserves.

A well-attended meeting of the Republican voters of the First Precinct of the First Ward was held last evening at No. 47 Michigan avenue. Mr. Adair presided, and speeches were made by A. L. Rockwell, Col. Easton, and others. The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club met last evening at No. 749 West Madison street, with Perry H. Huil in the shair. Speeches were made by William E. Mason, George Gardiner, Luther Ladin Mills, D. C. Jones, George R. Davis, and others.

The Central Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward, met last evening in the Wigwam, West Madison street, near Western avenue, with S. G. Scaton in the chair. There were no speeches

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward held a mass-meeting last evening at No. 896 West Lake street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club. Mr. Matiack presided, and the attendance was remarkably good. George Gardiner, Col. G. B. Davis, Hempstead Washburn. and others made speeches, and a great deal of enthusiasm was

A Republican mass-meeting, under the auspices of the Second Ward Republican Club, was held last evening in Pickwick Hail, corner of State and Sixteenth streets. As this was the first Republican meeting held in that part of the ward during the campaign, the attendance was large, and the speakers succeeded in arousing considerable enthusiasm. Short speeches were reade by Figst Howes tohn O'Neill. P. Bliss.

Club met last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Kelly La Beau in the chair. Mesars. Bell and La Beau were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the election, including the appointment of French ticket-peddlers and canvassers. The thairman announced that the French settlements in Iroquois, Kankakee, and other counties were being thoroughly canvassed by French speakers in the interest of the Democrats, while no Republican French speakers bad been sent there. The President was instructed to confer with the State Central Committee to remedy this negligence. The resident was instructed to confer with the State Central Committee to remedy this negligence. The rest of the session was devoted to a general discussion of the necessities of the campaira among the French citizens, including arrangements for naturalization.

MR. KUGENE SITTIO wrote a letter, which was printed yesterday in the Staats-Zeitung, in which he said, amongst other things: "I have never bargained with the Democratic party, and have never asked or received money from Mr. Smith or any other man, Republican or Democrat."

Mr. Sittig also said: "I use this opportunity to publicly declare that I am not an independent candidate for State Senator in the Sixth District,

Republican or Democrat.

Mr. Sittig also said: "I use this opportunity to publicly declare that I am not an independent candidate for State Senator in the Sixth District, because this year's election is a National one, and I do not wish to injure the party to which I have belonged since childhood, and whose principles were always mine."

NOTES.

The Deputy United States Marshals for the Third Congressional District will be appointed to-day, those for the First District to-morrow, and the others Saturday.

The Tribune referred resterday to Constable John McLinden as a judge of election in the Second Precanct of the Ninth Ward. It should have been Constable John Getman.

The Board of Trade voted yesterday to bold no session on Tuesday, Nov. 2, election-day, to allow members and their employes ample time to vote. This example should be followed by the banks and business houses.

Oweley, one of the Democratic candidates for

Owsley, one of the Democratic candidates for County Commissioner, has refused to pay his assessment, and the only thing in the way of withdrawing him is that the Campaigm. Committee has not been able to find any one to take his place who is willing to put up.

assessment, and the only thing in the way of withdrawing him is that the Campaign Committee has not been able to find any one to take his place who is willing to put up.

The name of Mr. E. W. Pratt appeared in yesterday's Tribunk among the "doubtful ones" registered in the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward from Louis' lodking-house. It now transpires that Mr. Pratt is a legal voter and is entitled to a vote in that precinct. What's more, he votes the straight Republican ticket.

MONROE COUNTY.

Information was received yesterday at the headquarters of the State Central Committee that in Monroe County—one of the solid Bourbon districts—the Democratic Board of County Commissioners have appointed the judges of election exclusively from among the Democratic county Commissioners have appointed the pudges of election exclusively from among the Democratic County Commissioners have appointed two men for each precinct who are instructed to challenge every Republican voter when he presents himself at the polis. The usual vote in Monroe County is 2,000. Democratic to 500 Republican, and by these illegal measures the Bourbons hope to show heavy gains there.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Although I do not live in the First Senatorial District, I wish to be heard in the matter. I know little and care less about the certainly not creditable entangiement in this district, whereby a purery personal fight between George White and Abner Taylor has been permitted to stray the Republicans of the First, Ninth, and Tenth Wards in hostile lines against each other. Cannot this personal quarrel—which, when you reach the hard-pan of it. concerns only two individuals—to buried out of sight, so that it may not longer jeopardize the success of Republican principles and the interest of peace and a reconclistion of all differences, has consented to run as a candidate for the House. The Republican man whom, during the whole existence of the party, there has not been in Cook County. The Bar of

DON'T PAIR OFF.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tri.
CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The Democrata a
esperate, and resorting to every of
teans for carrying the election in their mocrat who can procure one or a

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.

closed, is light in comparison to that of the two months, yet none of our managers are is money. Habberton's "Deacon Crankett" the Grand Opera-House made a most favo fun. "Our Gobbins" at pleasing the people who atte Electric Light," with John Dilio drawing fair audiences at Hanow being presented every colympic a spectacular version in which Miss Maude Forrest What she lacks in acting shentysical development.

BERNHARDT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna New York, Oct. 27.—New York's latest on are of handling over thirty-

DRAMATIC NOTES. "Lawn Tennis" by the Comly-Barton Com-pany will be seen at Hooley's on Monday. The interest in " Deacon Crankett," now run

Theodore Tilton will travel under the ment of Charles Mumford. His new is entitled "The World's To-marrow." entitled "The World's To-morrow."

The London Era says that Southers, who is still at Brighton, is making such progress toward recovery that it would be difficult to tell from his looks that he is an invalid.

It is rumored that Haverly and H Mr. E. B. Rice is making arrange

Pogue."

Blaisdell & Guilck have another sit in process of organization. It will be "The Voyagers." The piece is after the of "The Tourists," but the fun will also no board a White Star ocean steamship.

Miss Henrietta Vaders, we understant templates starring next season under the agement of Matt Canning, formerly to ager of Janauschek and Cavendish. Prhandled, Miss Vaders should make a nast

been produced in Baltimore by Ford's company, with M. B. Curtis in the principal role, with considerable success.

Manager Stetson has engaged Mr. Harry Origand Miss Julia Stewart for the company to support Salvini, and the list now includes Meser. L. R. Shewell, Harry Crisp, J. R. Grismer, H. L. Weaver, Sr., A. D. Billings, W. F. Owen, M. D. Jones, T. M. Hunter, Louis Baker, E. D. Tannshill, H. Lewis, and George Warren, Miss Marie Prescott, Miss Ellie Wilton, Mrs. E. L. Davasport, and Miss Julia Stewart. Mr. Stetson in now negotiating with a lady star to play Lady Macbelh to Salvini's Macbelh, and to take the leading rôle in the new play to be produced as "off nights."

The October Theatre makes as sensible a remark as we have seen for some time. We read "The next theatr'cal night of importance will be the reopening of the St. James' Theatre, he reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. John Haro, and the long-promised W. G. Will Versian of Dourlas Jerrold's 'Black-Eyis Susan,' called 'William and Susan.' A greadeal of nonsense has been talked about the impiousness of touching a stage classic, although the representatives of the Jerrold family have cordially consented to such changes as have been made in the text and form of the play. If unnectable plays can be made actable by Judie ous changes, why on earth should it not be done? It strikes me that English dramatic literature teems with good matter that night be made profitable and enjoyable by reversal adapters."

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. Zi.—There was shipped to-day from the Council Bluffs Union Stock-Yards to the Chicago market 4.43) had of cattle, the largest shipment in one day from the yards this season. The greater number of the cattle received this season have been sold at the yards here.

MARINE NE Huron.

ported Lost, with All Lake Erie. Damage to Grain Cargoes-asters of Minor Cha

iption of a River Stern-Wi ted Here for Service on C

Grain Freights Firm and Te

THE DISASTER R

STILL UNREARD I

cial Disputch to 0, Oct. 27.—Cap

pendiculars, & feet; breadt perpendiculars, 12 feet 4 and 4 inches; depth of hold fro deck, 3 feet 5 inches. The hi tahi a draught of not over possesses very fair lines. Clocable at the stern, who there are two skews. To enclections is attached an ir long and fourteen inche wrought-iron. The fram are of white oak. The sists of oak and Norway keelson is of oak, six by e plate of wrought-iron sever dvy-sighths of an inch thic may the entire length of the

SEMENTS.

THEATRES. Il the city theatres, it to the nearness of that the Exposition

ERNHARDE.

Sch to The Chicago Tribuna.

27.—Now York's latest craze
of Sara Bernhardt, the ERNHARDT. steamer L'Amérique, and was

MATIC NOTES. George Knight at McVicker's

on will travel under the ma Mumford. His new lecture is orid's To-marrow."
a says that Southern, who is is making such progress toat it would be difficult to tell

by the Comly-Barton Com

t he is an invalid. that Haverly and He s Theatre in this city and briy's Brooklyn Theatre

e is making arrangements for the the operatic extravaganza, "Le "which was successful in Paris A. R. Cazauran is the translatur. son (Mrs. Dion Boucleault) ement at the Grand Opera I ne will open in "Jessie Bro alght will appear in "Arm

Gulick have another attraction organization. It will be called a." The piece is after the style ists," but the fun will take place its Star occan steamship.

In Vaders, we understand, conting next season under the manuschek and Cavendish. Properly Vaders should make a name.

Vaders should make a name.

f Posen; or, The Commercial new play by George H. Jeasup, Gentieman from Nevada," has in Baltimore by Ford's company, ris in the principal rôle, with constson has engaged Mr. Harry Crisp Stewart for the company to submit the list now includes Messra Harry Crisp, J. R. Grismer, H. A. A. D. Billings, W. F. Owen, N. D. Unter. Louis Baker, E. D. Tanner and George Warren, Miss Marie Ellie Wilton, Mrs. E. L. Davens Julia Stewart. Mr. Stetson in gwith a lady star to play Lady ivini's Machein, and to take the

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the text and form of the play. If
ly sean be made actable by Judiciwhy on earth should it not be
trikes me that English dramatic
ms with good matter that might
fitable and enjoyable by reverent

apolis Sentinel has been interviewHayden on his methods of adverThomas W. Keene. "I see Amne
have been pitching into you for
all circusing the legitimate," said
"There is," replied Mr. Hayden,
of cant about the sanctity of the
shakspeare can stand all the circustother manager can give him. I
keene a great actor. I believe in
sublic aware of this fact in the most
way possible. The sooner the pubdaware of this fact in the most
way possible. The sooner the pubmaware of this fact in the most
way possible. The sooner the pubdaware of this fact in the most
way possible. The sooner the pubnewspapers, because it is imposch a large class unless you do it
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oter siriking enough to arrest the
no earthly use. The walls are nowed with every kind of advertings,
the legitimate manager try the same
a certain portion of the public is intway to attend legitimate performabile will certainly gain, and I think
(fork correspondent of the Boston
that James Lewis, the leading
Mr. Daly's company, very nearly
riot the other night in an innocent
buring the progress of "Our First
to becomes necessary for Mr. Lewis
and milliner. He comes to arrangement with the young lady in quesman aristocratic aunt having kept
was an aristocratic aunt having kept
was a the number, declared it to
the confusion which ensure an dail

Mr. Lewis himself icox
"several minutes the whole
uproar of cheers, hisses, and
yells and the support of the lessen of mind to go on with their
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to the the people on the stage had
for a time as if serious damage,
to the the people on the stage had

ATTLE FOR CHICAGO.
BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 27.—There were
lay from the Council Bluffs Unios
to the Chicago market 2,430 head
largest shipment in one day from
is season. The greater number of
ceived this season have been sold as
ero.

arsaparilla is a true medi

Steam-Barge George L. Colwell Ashere and Full of Water on Lake Huron.

MARINE NEWS.

Canadian Schooner Laura Emma Reported Lost, with All Hands, on Lake Erie.

Damage to Grain Cargoes-Various Dis-asters of Minor Character.

intion of a River Stern-Wheel Steamer Cometed Here for Service on Calomet Lake. Grain Freights Firm and Tending Upward-Local and General Notes.

THE DISASTER RECORD. THE DISASTER ASCORDANT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE STREET OF TH

HEPORTED LOST WITH ALL HANDS. A report was current in Buffale Monday that e Canadian schooner Laura Emma had gone wn in Lake Erie with all hands. It was said n in Lake Fire with all agnos. It was said stern had floated ashore near Rond Eau sor. The vessel was commanded by Capt, inm Moore and owned in Port Burwell, and od between Buffslo and Canadian ports on Eric. Her crew numbered five persons.

pow sunk by striking the reef at Stony Detroit River, on Tuesday, was the i, and not Alçona, as reported yesterday. MINOR MISHAPS. the barges Nelson and Morning Star wing towed down to where they grounded umee Bay, they came into collision, by the Nelson's headgear and the stearing atus of the Morning Star were badly in-

speratus of the Morning Star were badly injured.

The scow Nellie Winlack has arrived at Racine with her centreboard broken.

The schwener John B. Wilbor damaged her carso of wheat on Lake Superior during the great storm. The cabin window shutters were wished off, the windows burst in, and the cabin flooded with fully three feet of water. The vessel lost her yawi and split her foresail.

Sunday morning while entering Dunkirk harbor the United States revenue-cutter Commodnes Perry struck her starboard propeller on a rock, breaking the four blades completely off.

The tur Elia Smith was at last accounts at Rest Tawas, leaking badly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trübuna.

STILL UNREARD FROM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trousa.

Rugeron, Ont., Oct. 28.—There is no intelligence as yet of the schooner B. W. Folger, reported hist night as missing. The schooner Annadale left Oewego about the same time as the Folger, and reached Trenton yesterday morning. The Captain was in the city to-day, and expressed surprise at the Folger's nonappearance. The ressel had 200 tons of coal for J. Swift. The cetrgo was insured; no insurance on the vessel, which was valued at about \$3,000, and owned by Messer, Swift & Dandy.

PROBABLY THE FOLGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
OSWEGO, Oct. 27.—Captains arrived from the Bay of Quinte to-day report a schooner ashore ear the Real Duck Island. This is probably the W. Folger, of Kingston, which left here on fonday with coal for Kingston, and which it was bered was lest with all hands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 27.—A telegram just received from Gawego says a vessel which has ust arrived there reports a vessel schore on the outh side of the Ducks, which is the Folger, ow forty-sight hours overdue from Oswago. A ig will be sent to her assistance.

HOME GATHERINGS. GRAIN AND COARSE PRINGETS.

Grain freights were active and steady at 6% cents on corn and 7% cents on wheat to Buffalo-Charters were made as follows: To Buffalo-Propellers Chicago, Starucca, James Fisk, Jr., Scotia, schooners Michigan, C. J. Wells, J. W. Scotia, schooners Michigan, C. J. Wells, J. W. Doane, Neillie Gardner, E. A. Nicholson, Acontias, J. Bigler, George B. Sloan, steam-barge Thomas W. Palmer and consort Melbource, corn at 6% cents; schooner American, corn at 7cents; propeller Potemac, corn on through rate. To Erie-Propeller Conemaugh and barge Thomas A. Scott, corn on through rate. Capacity, 615,000 bushels of corn. The market closed firm, with indications of an advance to-day to 7 cents on corn and 7% cents on wheat.

Coarse freights continue firm. Rates on timeber are as follows: From Muskegon, \$2.37%; from White Lake and Ludfurton, \$2.50; from Manistee, \$2.62% offered and \$2.75 asked; from Megominee, \$2.55; from Point 84. Ignace and Choboygan, \$2.55.

one of the flows on whose, which was a seen which went of all both of the property of the prop

ments have as yet been perfected with the J & Père Marquette Railway. Company looking the employment of the boats on the winter ro between Chicago, Milwankee, and Luding The service, he says, is rendered undestrails the low stage of water over the bar between plers at Ludiof water over the bar between the low stage of water over the bar between the plers at Ludington.

The schooner Marengo arrived here yesterday afternoon, having completed the round trip between Chicago and Bufialo in twelve days and twenty hours. The Marengo left Chicago in company with the D. E. Balley, Lizzie A. Law, and Sunrise.

The barge C. O. D. and schooner Lavinda yesterday salled or were towed up from South Chicago.

mailmast of the vessel has disappeared. He metitor pieces of her deck, with hatch combings and parts of covers attached, floating about in the lake. The size of the sections he estimated at 15x29 and 15x25 feet. 40ne piece was seen between the harbor piers and the Water-Works Crib, and the other about one mile outside of the Crib.

Jacob Johnson is puzzied to understand how the wrecking tug Levinthan came to be chartered to go to the relief of the schooner Tempest in Big Bay de Noque. He had made arrangements with the Fayette Furnace Company's large tug to perform similar service. The Tempest lies stern toward the shore, on rocks, and is badly shaken up, particularly about the quarters.

basily shaken up, particularly about the quarters.

Contrary to general expectation, the blow inflicted upon the schooner George Murray by the
propeller Canesteo broke no frames nor yet even
dented the side of the vessel. The damage sustained is all above the planksbire. Twenty-one
stanchlons, the cap, monkey rail, main rail, and
stringers were broken. The hull was so shaken
by the collision and following storm and mishaps as to require recalking. A survey was begun yesterday, but will not be completed until
after the Murray is niaced in dry-dock.

Lumber sold from the market quite freely
yesterday, and only two or three cargoes remained over.

"Down signals" was the order transmitted
from Washington yesterday all along the line.

The seow Emma Leighton is in port here, safe
and sound. The safety of the schooner Arcturus was announced yesterday.

NOTES FROM ABROAD. THE PACTS.
The Detroit Pres Press furnishes the following

statement of facts connected with the death of the woman cook on the wreck of the schooner J. H. Hartzell, near Frankfort, Mich.: statement of facts connected with the death of the woman cook on the wreck of the schooner J. H. Hartzell, near Frankfort, Mich.:

"As the wrock was likely to go to pieces, the woman was induced to leave the cabla and was led through the seas, washing over the boat, to the foremast, where two of the crew went ahead with a rope fastened shout her, and two followed to assist or grasp her if she let go the rattling. She thus gained the crosstrees, thoroughly drenched and in a gale which was blowing eighty miles per hour. The sailors cut up a quantity of canvais and wrapped it about her. She soon complained of numbress, and they sought by rubbing her feet to quicken the circulation and to keep her from drowsing away. This was done for more than four hours, when it was clearly manifest to them all that she was dead. The Captain, on account of lameness, had not left the lower part of the vessel, and did not go to the masthead till nearly all were ashore and it was nearly dark. The life-car could only be brought within twelve or office feet of the spar, and the mon wore obliged to shin down the rope, lying at an angle, open the door of the car, get in, close the door, and be pulled ashore. The strain upon the whip which held the car was so great the spar became loosened, and by the force of the sea was wrenched from the vessel. None who have known Capt. William Jones or his Mate, John Cassidy, could have believed the report of desertion, and this is written for those who may not have their acquaintance. Fearing some such yarn, Capt. Mathews, of the life-station, obtained affidavits of several of the crew ishowing the truth of the above statement. If there be still any doubt, official copies will be furnished."

GLEANINGS.

There are at prosent in the elevators and storehouses at Toronto harbor is five and a half inches higher than it was at this date last year. Vessels drawing more than eleven feet six inches might have trouble getting into the bay.

The pie-driver damage inflicted by the tug Maxon and scow South Side

ing.

The tug Rosedale, recently seized at Amherst-burg for towing on the River Canard, was re-leased on the payment of a fine of \$400. The fine was paid under protest, and the matter will be reported to the authorities at Ottawa.

Schrömer Brenning about 5 o'clock. She is not damaged. She will finish her load to-morrow, and tow to Detroit for a new rudder.

Markicka Galaix.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribma.

**Ernosron, Oht., Oct. Zi.—Vesterday's report of the amount of the control of the amount of the control of the The Schooler Allors.

LAKE PORTS.
PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Oct. Zi.—Up—Propeller Nyack.
Windbound—Steamer Pearl; propellers Juniata and consorts, S. E. Sheldon; schooners Harvey Bissell, Comanche, S. J. Tilden, Chambion, Rising Star, and Mitchell.
Down—Propellers Newburg, China, V. H. Ketcham, Hiawatha and consort; schooners Camden, Richard Winslow, C. P. Minch, G. G. Houghton, W. I. Preston, William Crossthwatte, Polly M. Rogers.
Wind—Northwest, beavys weather cloudy.
Ponr Huron, Mich., Oct. Zi.—Passed up—Propeller R. J. Hackett and consort; schooners A. Boody, M. F. Merrick.
Down—Propellers Northerner, A. Everett with Fred A. Morse, Alcona and consort, C. Huribut and cousort, Fletcher and consort; schooners Grantham, P. S. Marsh.
All the wind-bound fleet leave to-night.
Arrived—Schooner King Sisters.
Wind cast, brisk; weather clear,
DETROIT.
Special Disputch to The Chicage Tressus.

barges Olean and barges, J. P. Donaidson and barges, Nahant, Sauflac, Hiawatha and consort, V. H. Kotcham; schooners Kate Winalow, Watertown, Pathfinder, D. Stewart, Flying Mist, G. G. Houghton, Canden, L. J. Clark, Meara, George W. Davia, Richard Winslow, C. P. Minch, Mary Hattle, J. R. Benson, Brie Belle.

Passed up—Propeliers Avon, Nyaok, Fountain City; steam-barges R. J. Hackett and consort. S. D. Celdwell and barges, H. Howard and barges; schooners S. J. Tilden, Charles Hinckley,

barges; schooners S. J. Tilden, Charles Hinckley.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 37.—Arrivais—Schooners Charles Foster, Montpelier, Pulaski, grain, Chicago; schooner J. O. Thayer, grain, Duluth. Cleared—Propellers J. Pridgeon, Jr., Wo-co-ken, D. Powers, Dowerstchie. schooners Belle Mitchell, Emma L. Coyne, Sam Fiint, W. H. Vanderbilt, J. M. Hutchipson, J. M. Case, coal, J. Wesley, Columbian, Greenta, R. Doud, City of Manitowoe, T. H. Howisnd, Chicago: propellers W. H. Gratwick, C. J. Kershaw, schooners J. B. Morrill, A. B. Norris, coal, Milwaukoe.

Canal freights firm at Scents on wheat and 7% cents on corn. Canal shipments, 353,000 bushels.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Boscial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT DALHOUSIE. Ont., Oct. 27.—Passed up—
Schoomer Jamaica, Oswego to Chicago, bariey.
Passed down—Barges Grimsley, Chicago to
Kingston, corn; Clyde, Chicago to Kingston,
corn; steam-barge Clinton, Chicago to Kingston,
corn; propeller Scotia, Chicago to Montreal,
corn. Orn.
The schooner Denmark, which left yesterday for Kingston with timber, was forced by the heavy north gale of last night to return.

BECANABA.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribuns.

ESCANABA, Mich. Oct. 27.—Arrived—Propellers
Leiand and Forest City, and schooners H. H.
Brown, B. C. Hutchinson, Sweetheart, and Heivetia.

Cleared—Propellers Leiand and Forest City, and schooner H. H. Brown.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Troppeller Portage; schooners J. M. Scott, Charles Wall.
Charters—Stepus have Charters Steam-barge Fred Kelly and con-sort. M. R. Warner, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, \$2.25.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
MARQUETTE. Mich., Oct. 27.—Passed up—
Steamer City of Cleveland.
Cleared—Propelier Superior, schooner Sandusky, tug Johnson, schooners C. H. Johnson,
Wabash, Reindeer, Clayton Belle.
PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 27.—Passed up—
Schooner Emerald, Toronto to Chicago, barley;
propeller D. R. Van Allan, Quebee to Milwaukee,
general cargo.

Down—Propeller Prussia, Chicago to Montreal,
general cargo.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 27.—Refered.—Propeller Haleigh, ore. Escanaba; propeller Wasahickou. "grain, Chicago.
Cleared.—Propellers Delaware, Raleigh; schooner Alleigheny, Chicago.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 27.—Departed.—Propeller Japan, schooners M. A. Hulbert, Maple Leaf.
Receipts, 14,00 bushels; shipments, none. In store, 167,00 bushels.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 27.—Cleared—Sors Lotus and Consuelo.
Wind north, gentle; clear and cold. Wind north, gentle; clear and cold.

MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Checago Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Oct. 27.—Charters to Buffalo Steambarge W. H. Barnum and propeller Mi waukee, 66,000 bushels whoat at 7 cents.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns
OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The schooner Ja
alled yesterday with barley for Chicago.
gr. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Sr. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 27.—Cleared—Sche
Lottie Cooper, Escanaba.
COLLINGWOOD.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 27.—Sailed—Sch
Arabia, Chicago, light.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Cheboygab, Manitowoe, sundries, Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber. Prop Duckeye, Muskegon, lumber. Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber. Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber. Prop Conemourb, Buffalo, sundries. Prop J. H. Owas, Escanaba, iron ore Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing. Prop J. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries. Prop Seotia, St. Joe, sundries. Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing. Prop Socia, St. Joe, sundries. Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries. Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries. Prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries. Prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries. Prop William Edwards, Buffalo, coal. Prop City of Duluth, Houghton, sundries. Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber. Schr Queen City, Milwaukee, light. Schr Queen City, Milwaukee, light. Schr Conquest, Whitefish Bay, railroad ties Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber. Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber. Schr Jesse Lann, Escanaba, Iron ore. Schr George L. Scaver, Muskegon, lumber.

tran pully when his labous are over, or other hand, two cups of strong coffee previous from siceping forty hours. Marchal R lieu, who took. Minorca from the English the inventor of this innoctions stimulant only fault is that it costs money.

FAILURES.

Two Announced in New York.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribusa.

New York, Oct. 27.—The announcement of the Callure of C. Risley & Co., wholesale dealers in coffee and spices, at the corner of Wall and Pergri streets to-day, caused the greatest surprise in trade circles. The house was one of the oldest and largest in the line, having been established over thirty years. They had excellent credit, and were generally regarded as strong and reliable, and in July hast were supposed to have a solid cash surplus of \$150,000. Bradstreet's reports give the liabilities at about \$300,000, while the assets are estimated at between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The liabilities are mostly in the shape of bills receivable, and are held mainly by the banks. At the office of the firm if was stated that the liabilities and assets were about as given above, although the assets might not exceed \$400,000. The failure was attributable to the depression and shrinkage in values, and losses by other failures. The liabilities are to the banks, and for coffee purphased. This noon the members of the firm, Christopher and Leander Risley, made an assignment to Morgan J. O'Brien, lawyer.

Ewen & Osborne, bankers and brokers at No.

made an assignment to Morsan J. O'Brien, law-yer.

Ewen & Osborne, bankers and brokers at No.
62 Broadway, have failed, the schedule showing labilities of \$123.765.95; nominal assets, \$245.-102.52; actual assets, \$49,907.95. Of the above lia-hilities the proceeds of stock transactions aggre-cate \$84.704.77, and \$9,002.18. Besides the total of liabilities as given, the schedules also show that in addition they had leans to the amount of \$185.-288, which were secured by stock collateral, the market value of which is placed at \$217.438, which leaves a difference of \$20,008, the greater part of their actual assets, the balance being open accounts.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

REGIN, Ill., Oct. II.—Last evening Mr. W. J.

Anderson, on the editorial staff of the Bigin

Leader, and Miss Susie Moxon were married at
the residence of the bride's sister. Mrs. M. C.
Weld. The Rev. W. H. Burms officiated, being
assisted by the Rey. M. M. Parkhurst.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. II.—This morning occurred the wedding of Mr. I. D. Smith, a wellknown and much-respected business man, and
Miss Clara Price, one of the loveliest young society ladies of this city. The wedding was a
very quiet affair.

Exavenorus, Kas., Oct. II.—At 80 chock this
evening, at the residence of E. Fenlon, of this
city, Lieut. J. Warden Pope was married to Miss
Mary A. Lynch, Father McCune officiating.
Lieut. Pope is the nephew of Gen. Pope, who,
with his staff and sixty other guests, were in at-

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago True New YORK, Oct. 37.—The French L'Amerique brought Mrs. Abraham Li who has been in Europe for several years.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous patrons throughout the city, we have estabushed Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advartisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
office, and will be received until 5 o'clock p. m.

J. & R. SIMMS, Bookselber and Stationers, 125
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART Druggist, 58 Cottage Grove-ey,
northwest corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAS, Druggist, somer Thirty-first and
State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Drug Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
A. A POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 50 West Madison-st., near Western-sy.
TH. SON NICHEST, Druggist, 35 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, hewsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 73 Lake-st., corner Ligable.
H. F. KRAPT, Druggist, et West Madison-st., corner Familias.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 153 North Halsted, corner Indians-st.

corner Indians NORTH DIVISION.

1. BURLINGHAM & OU. Druggists, 46 North Clark-st., corner Division.

1. M. WILLLIAMS & OO., Druggists, 575 Larraboo-st., orner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertishment, News and Stationery Depot. 43. E. Division-

LOST AND FOUND. I OST-TRIS 6 P. M. ON A SOUTH BOUND STATE Ist. car, belveen Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts., a handsome gold locket, segraved on one eldewith a monogram of the letters D. S. and on the edges from William and Lens, July 18, 1896. A fiberar reward will be paid the findes by reterming the locke to its owner, DAVID SAMSUM, I and E fiverest. L OST - LARGE REWARD - FOCKET-BOOK
L marked Robert Smith, as Hooley's Wednesday.
Address 21 East Monroe-st.
L OST - A RAY MARE, WOUNDED ON RIGHT
L shoulder and neck. A suitable roward will be
paid for her return to H. WILKIE, sorner Augusta
and Lincoln-sta.

L OST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING \$3.75 IN money, and a few receipts valuable only to the owner, on Fifth-av., between Randolph and Indianasia. The finder will be reasonably rewarded by returning to Mrs. R. P. VICKERS, 120 East Indianasis. turning to Mrs. R. P. VICKERS, 120 East Indiana-st.

I OST—ON CENTRE-ST., BETWEEN FREMONT and Dayton, a small leather bag containing a few articles of jewelry. Will pay its full value if returned to No. I Centre-st.

I OST—A LIVER-COLORED POINTER DOG, with leather collar. Five dollars paid for his delivery at 1728 Frairie-ax.

STOLIEN—FROM NO. 300 MICHIGAN-AV., 2 SILVER napkin rings, one marked "Dollie," and the other "W. H. McClane" on the outside, and "From Mother" on the inside. Five dollars will be paid for their return, and no questions asked. They are prized as keensakes. W. H. MCCLANB, 300 Michigan-sv.

\$5.0 WILL BE PAID. AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for return of the articles taken from No. 28 Ohio-st. Monday evening.

FINANCIAL.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jeweiry. Lipman's Loan
Office, lôt South Clark-st. Cash will be paid for old
gold and silver. On hand for sale one fine 18-karat
gold repeating watch, cost 1850. Also diamonds, gold
and silver watches, and jeweiry.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
without removel, pianos, warehouse receipts,
and other good securities. B Dearborn-st., Rooms 6
and 7. and other good securities. P Dearborn-st. Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTE TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND A planos without removal. Est. Randolph-st. Room 4.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms and 4. 12 Randolph-st. Established 185.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, A planos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. Se Dearborn-st. Room II.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Denoy to loan on watches diamords, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Odice (Research, 18 Rast Madison-st. Established 185.

II IGHENT PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS

bles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (Research, 2) as Madison-at. Established 18th.

If GHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAYINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavisan National Bank certificates IIIA HOLMER, General Broker, 85 Washington-44.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE ETC. WITHOUT COMMONSTAND, 19 prepared to loan money in Illinois at lowest current rates of interest without could have properly in Chicago in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. The rate of interest will be graduated by the amount of loan and character, location, and value of security. Full information will be furnished on application to the property of the proper

GRAND PANEL POETRAITS AT BRAND'S STUDIOS.

BRANDS STUDIOS.

Something new and elegant.
CHILDREN'S PHOTOS TAKEN INSTARTAN-EUUSLY.

LADIES WHO WISH BRAUTIFUL DRAPERY AND ARTISTIC POSITIONS, combined with FINE LIGHTING and FINISH, should go to.

Which are the most complete on this continent.

OLD AND FADED PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED.

and made equal to the best from life-strings. Visitors are always without to the presence to the presence of the presence

MISCRLLANEOUS.

A NY LADY OR GENTLEMAN ADVANCING ADA vertiser E20 will receive a bonus of \$40 for immediate accommodation; scentify vaine for double
the amount deposited to insure the lender punctual
return of \$100 in tweive days & Tribute office.

M. A. BEDELE'S MILLIANERY, 3st WARASHA formerly corner State and Harrison-sts.

HAVE FROM MADE TO SLOD TO INVEST IN
manufacturing or other business in city. Address
K. Tribute office.

I WILL PAY NO DEBTS CONTRACTED BY ANY
one in my pame after this date, Oct & E. B. R.
GRANT:

WANTED TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY
Work; highest prices. At Twenty-second
and Grove-sts., and Carroll-sv. and Curils-st. J. D.

STONE.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO. 28 TO 26 RAST RANColopi-st, have the best and cheapeat place for
storing furniture, plancs, misse, etc. Advances made.

FUELITY STORAGE COMPANT, 7s AND 50
East van Buren-st. Established 15st. Fernancent
and reliable storage of furniture. Advances made.

CYDRAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.;
cheapeat and best in city. Advances at low rates.

GEORGE PAREY, 30 West Monroe-st.

OR SALE-BY MATSON HILL, & WA POR SALE—BY MATSON HILL & WASHINGMICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome octagon front house,
With extension, 12,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Hone front house, four rooms deep,
Wincenness-AV.—Stone front house, 5,500.

MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class octagon stone front
house, anoth of Eighteenth-At., 22,000.

POR SALE—LARGE BUSINESS LOTS ON SOUTH
Bids. Booth of Admis-st.; farge wharf lots 20
feet and upwards, suitable for elevators, tanneries,
yards, and Betories. GRO: M. HIGGINSON, 114
Dearborn-st.

Por Salle—Griffin & Dwight. West Side real-catate dealers, corner of Washington and Haltedests, have a large list of first-class West Side residence and business property. Parties seeking investments will please call. OR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME ON DREXEL boulevard, north of the railroad; lot 10x180; at a argain. MEAD & COE, 140 La Salis-at. POR SALE SEVERAL GOUD BUILDING LOTS on Indiana-av. Prairie-av., and Michigan-av., outh of Eighteenth-st. Can be bought cheep for a tew days. Call for particulars. rew days. Call for particulars.

GRINWIN & DWIGHT.

Corner Washington and Halsted-siz.

FOR SALE SSI (OLD NUMBER) COTTAGE

Grove-av. north of Thirty-ninth-st. a 2-story

frame store, with rooms above, known as Wittard's

Pharmacy. Can be had at much less than its raise

for cash. MEAD & COE, 169 La Szile-si. TORSIAN AND ECON, 181 IA SAID-SI.

TORSALE-LO'S ON CENTRE-AV, BETWEEN
A Jackson and Van Buren-av, Also lots on Van
Buren-av, east of Centra-av, We invite attention of
builders to this fase property, wo offered for asis for
the first time, as, it will pay well to improve; terms
easy, MKAD & COE, M La Sail-sai.

FOR SALE-TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses on Ontario-st, at jess than cost of building: a first rate investment. MEAD & COK, 10 POR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT. IS
Tooms, on West Washington-st, west of Union
the Control of the POR SALE-FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON West Adams-et, near Ashiand-av.; lot Skiffs. MEAD & COE, 19 La Salis-et.

POR SALE-TWO-STORY BRICK, 7 ROOMS, ON West Congress-st. near Hoyne; lot Skiffs; very cheap; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 16 La Salis-et. TOR SALE-BRICK RESIDENCE ON WEST Monroe-at, 19 rooms; comer lot, 3025; location first-class. MRAD & COR. 18 La Salio-st.

For SALE-BUSINESS PROPERTY PAYING COORDINATE SEVERAL SEVERAL

FOR SALE-LONG LIST OF FINE DWELLINGS South Side, well located. Prices moderate Terms easy. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dear-born-st. FOR SALE 50 BY 100 FEET ON ILLINOIS-ST.
east of State. Excavating done. Area waits and
footing atone arready in. Call or address S.B.S. Room
S.R. Wahan-av.
FOR SALE 50 FEET IMPROVED ON SOUTH
Water-st., northeast corner Franklin. Also a first
business block centrally located, renting for fillian
A.J. AVERELIA, 127 Dearborn-st. TOR, SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEME stone front on Chicago-sv., near Dearborn; fix clar in every respect, at a bargain. MEAD & CO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON—TOWN LOTS, NEAR
the Pullman Paisee-Car Company's immerse manufactaring works. Other large establishmehts soon
to follow. Urgeni demand for stores of all kinds,
boarding and eating-houses, and all the husinesse callBotton of the store of the store of all kinds.
Botton of the store of the store property by enplying to C. B. SAVIER. Koom H. Pertinad Block,
corner of Dearborn and Washington—sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD UPON
which houses will be built to suit the purchasers
on easy payments, in the best locality there, with lake
modations and educational agents, fall-stand soconmodations and educational agents. Religiously soconmodations and educational agents.

JOHN A. BARTLETT.

ROUNTBY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL SSTATE.

FOR SALE-SPLENDID FARMS IN INDIANA, 4
to 50 miles southeast of Chicago.

I offer for sale one farm of 1,300 scres, on which is
\$10,000 in improvements, for \$20 an acres. Also, one
the sale of the sale one farm of 1,300 scres, improved.

These screen with \$40 in improvements, for \$10,000
and orchards, and are all one improvements for \$10,000
and orchards, and are all one fines in the country.

Several small farms, from 139 to 530 scres, improved.

Some close to a depot. One splendid farm of \$40
acres, with \$12,000 worth of improvements.

Investment in these lands better than money
losned at 8 per cent.

Crown Point, Lake County, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-NOT LESS THAN 15 FEET FRONT OF CORNER IN PROCESSING THAN 15 FEET FRONT OF CORNER OF THE PROPERTY OF T

South Side.
TORENT-HOUSE-ON THE CORNER OF FORTYixth-st and Indians-sy. Price 55 per month.
Inquire at Forty-thrid-st and Michigan-av, or 125
Dearborn-st, South Side. L. W. STONE. TO RENT MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, PAR-tially furnished, is rooms, near Douglas Station, Lake-av, Owner wishes to retain suite of rooms, Apply with references to C. WHITE, 80 and 88 Ran-dolph-st.

TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE fronting Lake Park; much rent partly furnished and retain one floor. BABUOUK BROS., 215 Grove-st. TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESI- WINDSOR SUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE dence near Lincoln Park, having large, improved grounds. Address K C. Tribune office.

TO RENT—5.0—NEW, MODERN II-ROOM STONE-front dwelling, 65° and 68° North La Saile-st.
PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolm-st.

West Side.

TO RENT-NO. 10 HAMILITON-AV., SIX-ROOM cottage; basement and barn. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE-AT KENWOOD, near depot. Large grounds. Rent \$45. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salie-st.

TO RENT-BURNISHED HOUSE-AT KENWOOD, INC. WALE, 16 Le Sales and Le Sale

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-SMALL PLEASANT OFFICE ON THE CONTROL OF THE

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY, AMERICAN REPRESE Building, in Monroe-st., now open. Classes Tuesday and Friday er minus; private instruction at any hour: fine waiting a specialty; and guaranteed in six private lessons. For particulars call from il to 1 o'clock. A GOODRICH ATTORNEY AT LAW, 18 DRARDefence Duning questy and legally transported

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS SO must be comparent. Address, str ence and reference. E. L. BARBER. As Soap. Candle, and Oli Works, Strainte-MANTODA.

WANTED-ONE BURNISHER AND ONE B PETEROEG SINISHER AND ONE B PETEROEG SI WANTED-15 CARPENTERS, WINTERS WORK Corner Porty-seventh-st, and Fort Wayne Rail-road, or 50 Forty-seventh-st.; \$1,50 per-day.

Coachmen, Teamstere, &c.

WANTED-A TEMPERATE AND RELIAN
man, who is acquainted with the sity and unde
stands the handing of horses, to drive a delive
sagon and work for a walesale house. Address, w
references, K & Tribune office.

WANTED-430 RAHLEDAD LABORERS TO Merico, Mo., lowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and linois: 30 for rolling-mill, sawmill, pineries, etc; abilit for city work; free fare and winter work. App ENRIGHT & CO., TaSouth Conal-si.

WANTED-150 LABORERS FOR LEVE work in Mississippi and Louisians; wages Cp day; assay work and warm climate: cheen fare day, assay work and warm climate: cheen fare Madisoria (Room 2 Madisoria Room 2 Madisoria Room 2 Manten - Britania Room - Britan choppers and teamsters for the pineries: 21 farm hands; Eric chopsers; all winter's work. Call and see us. CHRISTIAN & CO. 255 South Water-st. 2 West Madison-st., Roem 2. 255 South Water-st. 2 Wanter Dakota; wages, 8150 to 32 per day; free fare there and back. CHRISTIAN & CO. 255 South Water-st., 25 West Madison-st., Room 2. WANTED-ALL THE LABORERS I CAN GET for C. & N. W. R. R. in Iowa, wisconsin, and Michigan; highest wasses paid; ligh for library: 40 for quarry work; free fare; 1,100 for levee work South, at 1. H. SPHISBECK'S, II west Randoph-st.

WANTED AGENTS ENERGETIC MEN. WITH OF WITHOUT STREET OF STREET WANTED -- CANVASSERS OF EITHER SEX TO sell needle cases, needle packages, jeweiry noveltes, notions, etc. Buy your goods of frest hand and make money. Why not try the 'Oatsiogne free. C M. LININGTON, No. 45 Jackson-st. Oblongo. WANTED-A MAN TO DISTRIBUTE HAND bills. frevoort Restaurant, 145 Madison-st. mast come well recommended. B. P. NORRIS
& CO., 168 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED-BOY TO HELP GASPITTER, ATG
Canal-st.

WANTED-BOY TO HELP GASPITTER, ATG
Canal-st.

WANTED-SOY TO HELP GASPITTER, ATG
Canal-st.

William of the parents preferred, to act as porter
and make himself generally assorid in a figs-class
photograph gallery. Situation perzonent, and, if
competent, can be advanced in time. Address K. M.
Tribune office.

WANTED - AN INTELLIGENT Address KM
boy of 18 to work in store. Apply to Denmison
Manufacturing Company, MI Madison-st.

WANTED - A CITY CANVASSER FOR DUR
my matison-st.

Denmison Manufacturing Company
MALEST - COMPANY
MATERIAL WANTED-A RELIABLE MAN TO DO CHO BOARDING AND LODGING. 311 Michiga Nav-Lingartiy Fun-board: also rooms suitable for gastlemen. Refer-ences required.

2007 WABASH-AV.—PRONT SUPTE WITH 2007 WABASH-AV.—PRONT SUPTE WITH 2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT of weight of two gontlemen or pentieman and see, with axcollent board. 2406 WABASH-AY.—LARGE NICELY FUR-

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—NEAR THE BRIDGE Vanied, with room, E. St. to St. per week; day bearden 203 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM WITH West Side.
249 PARK-AV.—IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS
board at reasonable rates call.

528 WEST LAKE-ST.—TO MENT, TWO NICE by-turnished rooms, with board; good local my, south front, private family; cheap to right party CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND HARrison-sia., four blooks south of the Palmer House-Board and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2: per week, from \$6 to \$2. Also recome sented without board.

HASTINGS HOUSE, \$6 is, 20, AND Z RAST Adams-st.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, at moderate raise. Day-board, \$4 per week. Transient, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

WANTED—CHILD TO BOARD AND CARE FOR.
Why a lady in a beautiful home in country. Best of
references given. Call at 124 South Morgan-st.

DOARD-GOOD SOARD AND ROOM ON NORTH Bide, conveniently near cars. Address P G, Trib-une office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED-PERIALE HELP. WANTED-A GIRL IN SMALL FAI eral pay. Call between 8 and 13 o's store, 313 Division-st. M. JULIN.

WANTED-GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FO housework in a small family. I WANTED—A GRUMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girls do sowies and up-stairs work in a private family. Apply as 77 Gruario-at.

WANTED—SI NORTH CLARKST. A COMPRION OF ANTED—SI NORTH CLARKST. A COMPRION OF ANTED—SI NORTH CLARKST. A COMPRISH CONTROL OF ANTED—AS COMPRETENT GIBL. FOR ORN-oral bousework in a small family. Reference required. Apply as 215 Michiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIBL. 700 DO GENERAL housework at 320 Orghard st. WANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN Work in a family. Apply at 12 East J

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS OF SKATORS ON CONCESSION OF SKATORS OF SKATORS OF SKATORS OF SKATORS OF SKATORS OF SKATORS OF SKATORS

WANTED-LADY OR GENTLEMAN (A C WANTED-WOMEN, SELF-RELIAN WANTED-WOMEN, SELF-RELIAN WANTED-WOMEN, SELF-RELIAN "Phistology of Woman," by Sarah Huden son, M.B. "The industriants are good. Or dress CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 100 and borp-sk.

STUATION WANTED—AS DAY OR MI clerk by a young man of M: speaks English. man, and Swedish. Best of selecting given. Add K E. Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—AT GOLD-GILDING B syoung man of steady habits to work under in structions. Address still West Madhson-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL To sincer and machiniat; is a worker, and can give he way best of reference. Suitazzetion stwen in as branch of the business. Address & St. Tribune of SPILATION WANTED-BY A Searced watchmaker. Address D SITUATION WANTED - BY A CO Swatchmaker; ready to go to work at or address 70 Madison-si., floom 6.

Conchiment, Technoters, Re.

STRUATION WANTED—BY A STRADY
man from Rhode Shand. Entwe how to a
of horses, carriages, and harmesses; good,
driver. Can also mile towa take care of lawse
and has a fair knowledge of gardening. Georal main of all work on a place. City or a
Please address K 8, Tribure offses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Is
man as coachman in a private family: hom
steady, and not afraid of work around the
Beas of references. Apply as 2017 Michigan—
list of November.

CITUATION WANTED—W. MAS. SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBRE work in a stable; a good basey washer a ness cleaner. Address K B, Tribune office. CTUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, AS Q man in first-class private family, who under the care of homes. auricum

STUATION WANTED-TO PRAVAL IN E. as and Colurado for a first-class manufacturing bod shoe house; angavement to commence Jan. I. asles this year, fluids. Reference, present sales this year, MARIUM. Estimated, present employer. Satisfactory reasons given for making a change. Address, stating salery, R F W, Tribunes. Sirtation WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN on. Address K S. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A CIVIL ESGINERE. Who has not ten years experience in relivend building, bridge and road construction. Best of references. Address K S. Tribune office.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS. ER H. OBERLY, of Cairo, is at the Pale

RUPUS PARKS, U. S. N., is at the Paci-

REN F. LELAND, of Albany, and Warren d, of Long Branch, are at the Palmer.

case comes up at 11 o'clock this

THE CITY-HALL.

ALD. SANDERS, who has been sick for some me, is improving, and it is expected that he ill be about again in a few days. A DISPATCH was received from Dr. De Wolf yesterday announcing that his wife was quite till, which is prolonging his visit to his old Massa-chusetts home.

The Mayor was yesterday in receipt of further congratulatory letters, thanking him for retoing the Lake street railway ordinance. One was from W. F. Shuman, one was from Henry R. Boss, and still another was from Hotchkin, Paimer & Co.

THE repairs on the Madison street bridge were completed late yesterday afternoon, and the Madison street and Ogden avenue cars resumed their old routes last evening. The Van Buren, rweith, and Blue Island cars will resume their outes this morning.

Tweifth, and Blue island cars will resume their routes this morning.

Tage Mayor was in receipt of a note yesterday announcing that he would be waited upon today by a delegation of Bohemians to thank him for giving their nationality representation on the Public Library Board. His Honor will be obarged with a speech, of course.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to Nathun Mears, to erect a three-story dwelling, corner of Cass and Rush streets, to cost \$8,000; one to the same to erect a two-story dwelling, Rush street, to cost \$4,000; and one to the estate of W. B. Ogden, it erect a two-story barn, No. 404 Eire street, to cost \$4,000; and one to the estate of W. B. Ogden, it erect a two-story barn, No. 404 Eire street, to cost \$1,000.

RELIEF FOR THE BRIDGES.

The West Division Railway Company, through Superintendent Lake, yesterday proposed to the city, in an informal manner, and half as a joke, the purchase of the Washington street tunnel, with a view to having all of its cars run through it instead of over the bridges. Mr. Lake thinks that the transfer of the cars to the tunnel would be a great public advantage, relieving the bridges as it would, and since the tunnel is of no possible use to the city, it is a question whether it could not afford to donate it, in order to relieve the bridges. Something of the kind will have to be done in the near future, and the discussion of the proposition can do no harm. One thing is certain, and that is that if the street-cars continue to occupy the bridges the latter will have to be made as wide as the streets are, so that cars and teams can pass over at the same time, a matter which the Mayor has been seriously considering. The property-owners on West Lake street are earnestly at work with a view to another trial in the Council for an ordinance for a street railway—one that will be acceptable to the Mayor, The sentiment there is almost unanimously in favor of a direct through line, and it is thought the matter will be brought up at the next meeting of th

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

city yesterday,

SHERIFF HOFFMANN has not yet completed his list of 300 deputies, authorized by Judge Rogers, for service on election-day.

THE County Clerk issued twenty-seven marriage licenses yesterday, and thus far this week has issued 101 of these interesting permits.

JUDGE LOOMIS has changed his ruling in regard to issuing naturalization papers, and hereafter will require but one witness in every case.

THE JOINT-Committee on Public Buildings and Service met yesterday, and decided to make the following recommendations to the Board: That the proposition of John Davis & Co. to complete the iron-tank work and elevator connections in the new Court-House for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Allowed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Allowed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Allowed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Of which is to apply on his extra bill for scaffolding; that Thomas Nelson, contractor for the painting and plantage, be allowed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Allowed the merits of the Sexton bill, but arrived at social property of the sexton bill, but arrived at social property in the Committee also discussed the merits of the Sexton bill, but arrived at social painting and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Allowed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ A

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.
THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.
The International Sunday-School Lesson Committee, to prepare a world's system of uniform unday-school lessons for seven years, from 1880 o 1801, met at the Pacific Hotel to select the same for the year 1882. This Committee is composed of fourteen distinguished gentlemen, set of them clergymen, from the United States ad Canada. At the meeting to-day twelve were sensit: The Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., Meth-

ewport, R. L.; Prof. P. G. Gillett, leans: Franklin Fairbanks, al., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
n A. Broadus, D. D. Baptist,
the Rev. Henry L. Baugher,
Omaha, Neb.: the Rev. James A. N. J.; the Rev

SPORTING NEWS.

esterday morning was the time set for the of the race-track and all its belongings un-

quickly up to \$25,500, when Mr. Carter refused to bid further, and the property was knocked down to Mr. Bichmond for the amount last named. Mr. Haverly was not represented, and from this it was inferred—which was afterwards confirmed—that it was pretty well understood that Mr. Richmond proposed to bid the property in.

THE TURF.
LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day, the Dewhurst plate race for 2-year-olds was won by Bai Gai; Bray second, and Glitter third. P. Lorillard's Dakota was

among the starters.

The New Nursery stakes for 2-year-olds was won by James R. Keene's Don Fulano; Mazurka second, and Street Arab third. Nine starters. Talmouse made the running, followed by Street Arab and Isola Madre. The second lot was head by Parkelson. On anterior Abbreton Pic-Arab and Isola Madre. The second lot was headed by Don Fulano. On entering Abingdon Dip,
Isola Madre was shut in. Don Fulano, always
having the best of Mazurka, won by haif a
length before Mazurka, with Street Arab a bad
third.
PROVIDENCE, Oct. 27.—At a private trial at
Narragansett Park this afternoon, J. B. Barnaby's trotter Billy D., with a running mate, made
a mile in 2:134.

IN A SERIOUS WAY.

John Carey, Who Was Struck Over the Head by Patrick Mortell. John Carey, the saloonkeeper injured about John Carey, the saloonkeeper injured about the head by Patrick Mortell, in the latter's saloon, at the corner of Jefferson and Wright streets, was yesterday reported by his physician to be in a very precarious condition, although another doctor, employed by Mortell's friends, was of the opinion that the man was suffering as much from the excessive use of liquor as from the result of the blow. The probabilities were that the man would not recover. A full investigation as to the causes of the quarrel resulted in Mortell's benefit. In fact, he tells a very straight story of the affair himself. Ever since tion as to the causes of the unrei resulted in Morteli's benefit. In fact, he tells a very straight story of the affair himself. Ever since Carey's license was revoked for the attack made upon Officers Walker and Henderson at his saloon, No. 145 West Twelfth street, Carey has loafed considerably about Mortell's place. The latter wanted to sell out and Carey wanted to buy, but he gave himself up to hard drinking, and Mortell could never find him sober enough to complete the bargain. During the time he has thus loafed about Mortell's saloon he has once assaulted Mortell himself, and also four other patrons of the place. Two of the four were badly beaten and kicked about the face. On every possible occasion Carey has used violence, and not a day passed without him "slugging" somebody. Monday afternoon he entered the saloon drunk, and seized upon some food that had been set out for a Mr. Wright, a respectable employé of a Haisted street elothing house, who was waiting for Mortell to go down town with him. Some words ensued, and Carey thruck Wright, and subsequently struck a friend of h's own, who attempted to prevent him. Mortell ordered him out, and he went across the street to another saloon, where he remained for about hulf an hour. Then, returning to Mortell's, he challenged Wright to a combat, and closed the door to prevent the man from escaping. Morteli again ordered him out, but Carey replied with an oath, and an aliusion to one of Mortell's eyes, which is permanently closed, and at the same time made a dash at him. Mortell happened to have in his hand a small broomstick, or something similar, which is used for poking the fire in the stove, and he struck Carey as hard as he could with it, causing a severe contusion on the left temple. The injured man fell sunseless to the floor, and was helped home by some of his companions. Mortell says he is sorry his blow had so scrious an effect. He did not intend to lajure the man, and for the sake of his family hopes he will recover.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 27.—The Board of Trustees of the State Prison have made their annual report to the Governor. It shows the number of convicts confined Oct. 1, 1879, was 309; received during the year, 121; discharged and died during the year, 153; leaving 277 convicts in jail Oct. 1, 1880. Of the convicts received during the year, there were 109 on first conviction, eleven on second conviction, and one on third conviction. The manufacturing on State account was practically closed before the commencement of the present fiscal year, but there is still on hand over \$4,000 worth of chairs, wagons, and stock. The receipts for the year are \$49,899; disbursements, 4,083.—leaving a balance on hand of \$5,000. The decrease in number of convicts for the year is 35 per cent. The affairs of the institution are in excellent shape in every particular. No appropriations will be necessary for the coming year. The amount of cash on hand, with the revenue from convict labor and the sale of stock will be sufficient to carry it through.

THE RAILROADS.

Western Managers Trying Hard to Patch Up a Peace.

War Rates to St. Louis and Kansas City Likely to Be Permanent.

tional Facts Regarding the Business of the Pennsylvania Road.

MENDING THEIR WAYS. Western railway managers took very to the eastigation they received in yes-'s TRIBUNE for their inconsistency in aiden only a year ago they had a law ; when only a year ago they had a law passed making it a misdemeanor for any one not a reg-ularly appointed agent to traffic in railroad tickets. They all agreed that the Presidents made a mistake when they failed to provide for the immediate redemption of outstanding tick-ets, because under the existing law they could not allow tickets to be sold by outsiders, and

rates could be thought of.

The General Managers and General Passenger
Agents of the various roads interested in this
matter held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Midgley's office in the Lakeside Building for the purpose of discussing the passenger complication and ascertain what was best to be done to avoid another general outbreak. There were present J. C. Gault, H. C. Townsend, and

the outstanding tickets had all been redeemed. The managers of the other Chicago lines could find no particular fault with the position the Illinois Central had taken. The Wabash had but little to say, except that they believed the New York agreement to be just to all concerned. The managers of the Chicago lines tried to convince the Wabash that it would be impossible to restore rates to the old figures until the immense amount of cheap tickets now in the hands of outsiders had been redeemed. They fully coincided with the position taken by THE TRIBUNE that the Scalpers' law made it unlawful in this State to have those tickets sood by speculators and scalpers, and declared that un-

tion made by the Lake Brie & Western, and they asked the managers of the Western roads to have the matter rectified, or else they would also be compelled to reduce rates. It was also shown that the outstanding tickets greatly affected the rates from Eastern citics, as those tickets from Chicago west were added to the tickets to Chicago thus giving passengers a much lower rate as St. Louis and Kansas City than could be obtained at the regular ticket offices. The meeting became convinced that the only way out of the present complications lay in a reduction in rates of St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, and other points to which unlimited tickets were sold during the late war to as low figures as had been paid for the unlimited tickets by the speculators. By taking such steps it was argued the speculators would not be able to dispose of their tickets at a profit, and as they were even prohibited from selling them to travelers, and could be presecuted for trafficking in tickets, they would take them back to the railroads for redemption as quickly as possible. It was suggested by some to make the rate from Chicago to St. Louis §4.59 and the

back to the railroads for redemption as quickly as possible. It was suggested by some to make the rate from Chicago to St. Louis \$4.50 and the same amount from St. Louis to Kansas City. No definit conclusion in this point, owing to the diversity of opinion, could be reached. There were suggestions also made to make the rate from Chicago to St. Louis and \$4.50 from St. Louis to Kansas City. No definit conclusion in this point, owing to the diversity of opinion, could be reached. There were suggestions also made to make the rate from Chicago to Kansas City \$7 or \$3 and from Chicago to Omaha \$8 or \$10.

A resolution was finally passed that Commissioner Midgely, of the Southwestern Railway Association, take charge of all matters appertaining to this business and collect such facts and statistics as he could to be laid before another meeting to be held to-day.

Immediately following the adjournment of the meeting the Chicago & Alton hung out its shingle announcing that henceforth it would sell limited tickets to St. Louis for \$5. The Wabash had not followed suit up to a late hour last evening, but there can hardly be a doubt that it will meet the rates made by the other St. Louis lines this morning.

It is aimost certain that to-day's meeting will decide to make the permanent rate for limited rebate tickets to St. Louis \$4.50 or \$5, to Kansas City \$7 or \$8, and to Omaha \$9 or \$10.

Such action will no doubt secure harmony and peace among the various roads, and will be a great gain to the traveling public, who will be the sole beneficiaries from the arrangement. The railroads will lose but little, if anything, by the arrangement, as they will gain about as much as the reduction if rates amounts to by the increase in travel caused by the cheaper rates. The only sufferers will be the speculators who have counted their chickens before they were hatched.

RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Oct. 26.—The State of Illinoi

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfikid, Oct. 28.—The State of Illinois boasts that it has more miles of railroad track within its borders than any other State in the Union, though in population it ranks only third or fourth. Poor's Manual of Railroad for 1879 shows that the State of New York, with nearly or quite double our population, has 5,839 miles of railroads, and that Pennsylvania has 6,010 miles. Ohio, whose population is nearly the same as ours, has 5,151 miles. These figures were all prepared for the 1st of January, 1879, and doubtless many miles have been built in each of these States since that time.

The assessment of railroad property made by the State Board of Equalization at its session just closed was made on sworn statements from the railroad companies, and the tables show that aside from the Illinois Central Railroad there were in the State May 1, 1880, 6,849 miles and 1,235 feet of main track, 311 miles and 232 feet of second main track, and 1,115 miles and 5,287 feet of side or turnout tracks. To this should be added for the Central 1918 miles and 5,287 feet of main, 29 miles and 4,835 feet of side, making the gand total of 9,337 miles and 2,550% feet of railroad track of all kinds.

The listing and assessment of this vast property is a work of great maguitude and is intrusted by law, except as regards the Illinois Central, and as regards real estate other than railroad tracks, to the State Board of Equalization.

payes in lieu of all other taxes into the State Treasury semi-annually 7 per cent of its gross earnings. The payments so made and the gross earnings reported under oath by the officers, beginning with April 30, 1872, are shown in the following table compiled from the records of the State Auditor's office:

Amount paid State Auditor's office:

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with all the stations and improvements thereon,"
etc. Sec. 49 provides that "the movable property belonging to a railroad company shall be
held to be personal property, and denominated
for the purpose of taxation 'rolling stock.'

Thus we have a specific definition of what
shall be denominated "railroad track" and
what shall be denominated "rolling stock," but
when in considering the former we seek for a
definition of the term "right of way," as forming a part of the "railroad track" we fall to find
any. It was right here that the State-Board of
Equalization found difficulty at its session just
closed. The railroad companies have heretofore returned as their right of way only those
strips of land bordering their main tracks, which
would be included in the ordinary understanding of the term "right of way," but this year
they

ew rule. But these tracts of land were

in their returns to the County Clerks and have been locally assessed as heretofore, so that there are in fact two assessments of the same property, and unless the County Boards shall abate either the assessment made by the Stat Board or that made by the local Assessors there will be endiess confusion and litigation. Practically, the only remedy will be in the abate ment of the local assessment, for that made by the State Board is included in the assessment of "railroad track" and cannot be separated frow it without a reassessment of all the other item constituting the property under that denomination.

and used as a way for the road, and not such additional ground as may be used for the convenience of the road, but not as a part of its 'way."

These words are as plain and explicit perhaps as it is possible to make them, but the First District Appellate Court, at the October term, 1879, in a case reported in Bradwell 4, p. 488, laid down exactly the contrary rule. It is The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. The Peopie ex rel. The Court there says: "It is true that car-shops and round-houses are erected on this land, but it does not for that reason cease to be a right of way. These structures are all necessary parts of one general system, by virtue of which the ordinary business of the railroad is carried on. They may be, and perhaps are, as essential to its operation as the track itself. Undoubtedly these structures may be erected elsewhere, but when on the right of way they become a part of it, and one subject to taxation as such." The State Board of Equalization adopted this latter decision as the last and most comprehensive utterance of the Courts upon the subject.

THE QUESTION HAS BEEN BAISED

and most comprehensive utterance of the Courts upon the subject.

THE QUESTION HAS BEEN BAISED

whether the amendments unde to the Revenue law at the session of 1879 do not abolish the annual assessment of "railroad track," and subtitute therefor the quadrennial assessment provided for other real estate. The fifty-eighth section as now amended reads as follows: "All real property in this State subject to taxation under this act, including real estate becoming taxable for the first time, shall be listed to the owners thereof, by such owners, their agents, County Clerks, or Assessors, or the County Board, and assessed for the year 1893 and quadrennially thereafter, with reference to the amount owned on the last day of May in the year in which the same is assessed, including all property purchased on that day, which assessment, as modified or equalized as provided by law, shall be the assessment upon which taxes shall be levied and extended during the quadrennial period for which the same is made; provided, that no assessment of real property shall be considered illegal by reason of the same not being listed or assessed in the name of the owner or owners thereof."

See 42 provides that "such right of way, including the superstructures of main, side, and second or second tracks and turnouts, and the station and improvements of the railroad company on such right of way, shall be held to be real estate for the purposes of taxation, and denominated 'railroad track.'" etc. It is pretty certain that the Legislature had no intention of altering the mode of assessment of this property, and your correspondent knows that the point was never mentioned to the Joint Committee on Revenue Amendments that prepared the three acts which contain all the amendments adopted at that session.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD GOSSIP.

acts which contain all the amendments adopted at that session.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 27.—The statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad earnings on Eastern lines sent you yesterday was deceptive, for it made no account of the great increase in operating expenses on account of the very heavy September pusiness of last year. Although the earnings were 10 per cent ahead of last September in the gross, they were 7 per cent behind on the net, owing to the fact that the September earnings last year were \$250,000 greater than in any previous year, for then the rates began to stiffen, while during the past month of the Eastern lines not given were \$2,507,543, and the net, \$1,474,509. The gross earnings have been surpassed only once during the present year. For the nine months the total is, gross, \$31,254,-613; net, \$12,435,330. On the Western lines not five the Company she net surplus over all obligations of every kind was \$32,577, and for the nine months the gain over last year is \$3,710,399.

The Philadelphia & Erie shows a gain of \$563,-000 gross, and \$378,135 and for the nine months the gain over last year is \$3,710,399.

The Philadelphia & Erie shows a gain of \$563,-000, as they did last year.

The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which lost last year \$125,000, and the year beture \$333,-000, as they did last year.

The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which lost last year for the year, but its business for September was the heaviest ever known, enabling it to report \$254,381 gross revenue, with expenses, rentals, and interest of only \$105,732, leaving \$147,600, or \$8 per cent, as the net surplus for the month. Thus in a single month the Company has made up the entire deficit of last year, with the prospect of meeting the heavier loss of the year before with the profits of the next two months. This is one of the solvent coal companies which bids tair this year to make up for the loss during the last two.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON.

The Chicago & Alton continues to "boom," and still reports a large increase in earnings every week. Its gross earnings for the third week in October were \$205.884, showing in in-

TOLEDO Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna
TOLEDO, O., Oct. 27.—The agent at this poin
of the new Lake Eric & Western Railroad state
that to-morrow morning he will commence sel ing tickets from here to St. Louis via Lima fo \$6, and that the round trip may be sold as low as \$9.50. The regular fare one way is \$13. In case The agents of the wanns and other ince sale that they have as yet received no special instructions in the case. It is understood that, as soon as the new Ohio Central is completed, the Lake Erie & Western's business will be brought to Toledo over it, as the same parties are interested in both roads.

THE FAR-WEST. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Stoux Crry, Ia., Oct. 27.—A contractor just in from the Black Hills line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul says the track is down thirty niles west of Jim River, and is waiting on the rades. There is much heavy grading to do yet ear the Missouri River. It is doubtful if the road reaches the river this feason, on account of inability to get iron. The track of the Norfolk line of the Sioux City & Nebraska will not be laid until spring. Track-laying on the Omaha line of the same road has all been done but ten miles.

PHILADELPHIA & READING. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—It is understoolarge number of the consolidated me ders of the Philadelphia & Red pondhoiders of the Philadelphia & Reading Rail-road Company have notified the Fidelity Trys Insurance & Safe Deposit Company (their trustee) that they shall demand the fulfillment of the obligations of their mortgage as regard the sinking fund, which has been suspended alone 1876. The amount due on this is about \$1,100,000.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.
TOLEDO, O., Oct. 27.—6. W. Smith, Genera
assenger Agent of the Lake Erie & Western Railway, is in the city to-night, completing ar rangements for placing the tickets of the road on sale from Toledo to all points west. Azonts of the road to-morrow begin the sale of ticket from Toledo to Kansas City at \$13; round trip \$16.

LAFAYETTE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. LAPAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 27.—There was nothing new in the Lake Erie & Western-Railroad war on rates at this point. THE TRIBUNE repre-sentative was informed that the "war was still progressing with no new developments."

ITEMS. Mr. M. N. Forney, editor of the Radroad Gazette, and one of the best mechanical en-gineers in the country, is in the city to write up the two new passenger depots for his paper. Mr. B. F. Mills. General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North-eru Railroad, informs connecting lines than the Pacific Division of his road has been completed and opened for business to Iowa Falls, Ia. (junc-tion of Illinois Central). He asks to have tickets to that point placed on sale.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the South-western Railway Association, issued the follow-ing circular yesterday: "The rate on grain to St. Louis in General Agents' Circular No. 22, Sept. 29, is hereby abrogated. Rates as given in tariff 38, May 31, will apply to tariff rates on all grain, same as has been manifested and actually forwarded previous to Nov. L."

grain, same as has been manifested and actually forwarded previous to Nov. L."

Mr. Alfred White, General Western Manager of the Wagner Sleeping-Car Company, has returned from Buffalo. While there he succeeded in obtaining control for his Company of the old New York Central shops at Niagara Falls, to be used to repair the ears of his Company running on Western lines. The shops will be turned over to the Wagner Company Nov. 1, and will be under the direction of Mr. Winfield, Superintendent of the Company.

A morning paper gave the astounding information yesterday that the Supreme Court had granted a supersedeas in the condemnation case of the Western Indiana against the Lake Shore regarding the amount of damages the former is to pay to the latter Company for crossing its tracks at Sixteenth street. The officers of the Western Indiana say the Supreme Court has done no such thing, and is not likely to. The facts are that the Lake Shore has applied to the Supreme Court for a supersedeas, and has been granted leave to argue the motion for such proceeding before that Court next Wednesday.

Wednesday.

The lobbles of the Grand Pacific Hotel were crowded all day yesterday with General Freight Agents and Managers of fast-freight lines. These gentlemen came here to hold the regular monthly meetings of the fast-freight lines running over Vanderbiit's roads and the Erie, for the purpose of auditing accounts. All the business transacted yesterday was of a routine character. At the meeting to-day Mr. Fink's circular ordering that Texas roads should not be allowed to give through rates on cotton beyond St. Louis is to come up for discussion, as the lines leading east from St. Louis do not take kindly to the arrangement.

In regard to the proposed Erie dividend,

St. Louis is to come up for discussion, as the lines leading east from St. Louis do not take kindly to the arrangement.

In regard to the proposed Erie dividend, which has been so much discussed in Wall street lately, one of the Directors stated to a Harald reporter that the matter has not even been brought before the Directors at any of their meetings, while another member of the Board asserts, with equal positiveness, that the propriety of declaring a dividend of 6 per ceut on the preferred stock has not only been discussed, but came within one vote of being decided upon at the Directors' meeting a few days ago. The Company has on hand \$1,725,000 of earnings—an amount large enough to permit the payment of a 6 per cent dividend, which would require only \$500,000.

Mr. J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Kansas City. Fort Scott & Guif Railroad, announces the completion of his Company's line to Lamar, Mo., 135 miles distant from Kinsas City. A branch line has also been completed, and is in operation from Pleasanton, Kas., to Rich Hill. Mo., This Company now owns and operates the following lines: Kansas City to Joplin, 174 miles; Pleasanton, Kas., to Rich Hill. Mo., 24 miles; Fort Scott, Kas., to Lamar, Mo., 40 miles; Weir City, Kas., to Parsons, Kas., 31 miles; total, 20 miles. Mr. Lockwood requests General Ticket Agents of connecting lines to place on sale coupon tickets to all such points that they do not already ticket to.

The roads leading east from this city have just issued the following new lumber tariff, to go into effect Nov. 1: From Chicago to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Pittsburg. 20 cents; Albany, 235 cents; Philadelphia, 25 cents; New York, 25 cents; each lorge will be charged for at a minimum weight of 24,000 pounds; but when loaded in cars less than thirty-three feet in length will be charged for at a minimum weight of 24,000 pounds in cars length or over, will be charged a minimum weight of 24,000 pounds in cars of any length.

The above rates will also apply to article

TWO LITTLE STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The following statements, furnished by the Census-Office, exhibit the results of the first count of the population of the State of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia, according to the schedules returned to the Census-Office by the enumerators:

ors:
Riode Island—Total population, 278,539. Males, 133,084; females, 143,489. Native, 292,509; foreign, 73,539. White, 299,539; colored including of Indians and 27 Chinese, 6,557.
District of Columbia—Total population, 177,539. Maies, 84,594; females, 94,044. Native, 160,529; foreign, 17,115. White, 118,236; colored, including 13 Chinese, 5 Japanese, and 6 Indians, 86,469.

CHICAGO THIRD NATIONAL.

Speemi Diagatch to The Chicago Tribuns. TOLEDO, O., Oct. 27.—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Ba casion this evening to present him with an gant gold-headed cane, and the members the congregation presented him with a

PHI DELTA THETA. Franklin, Ind.: Vice-Presidents, A. C. McCauley, Altoona, Pa., and J. C. Rich, State Line Miss.: Secretary, R. L. Van Nostrand, Burlington, Vt.; Assistant Secretary, A. G. Fuster. In dianapolis; Grand Banker, C. J. Reddig, Shippinsburg, Pa.; Chaplain, the Rev. Robert Anderson, Fulton, Mo.

CHAPMAN—In this city, on the 17th inst., at his late esidence, 573 Dearborn-av., Frederick A. Chapman. Notice of the funeral hereafter. CAMPBELL—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at his interesidence, 35 South Green-sa., Edward Campbell, in the 4th year of his age, formerly of Columbus, Wis. KINGMAN—At his home in Sloux City, In., Oct. 25, Ethridge Kingman, aged 25 years, son of P. E. and C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL REPUBLICAN VETERAN SOLDIERS the Eighteenth Ward are requested to meet No. 171 North Clark et. this evening to organize election-day. Business of great importance and B. M. WILSON AND W. E. DALY WILLSPEAR OL. E. B. PAYNE, OF SOUTH EVANSTON
On has spoken to the people of the Taird Con
revisional District increasintly after the campaign
peneds will address the people as follows: Des
ounty, Oct. 2: Volo, Lake County, Oct. 2: Volo, Lake

COL. A. JACOBSON AND GEN. R. W. SMITH WILL O MAMER J. D. PARISH, AND GEN. PEARSON AT I CARA C. MAMEN, J.B. PARISH, AND GEN. PEARSON.
will speak al. Hart's Hall, corner of Pols-st. and
Blue Island-av., this evening.
CANDIDATES AND PROMINENT SPEAKERS
will be present at a grand pally to be held tonight at Creighton's Hall. 285 Archer-av., near Haisted-st. Good music will be in attendance. night at Creignion's Hall, 280 Archer-av., hear Haisted-st. Good music will be in attendance.

COL. R. B. PAYNE AND EMIL DIETZSCH WILL.
Speak at Harlem this evening.

COL. T. STIMMING AND F. W. C. RAYES WILL.
apeak at Fremont Centre to-fight.

COL. J. H. ROBERTS, THOS. J. DARLOW, WM.
COL. J. H. ROBERTS, THOS. J. DARLOW, WM.
COL. J. H. ROBERTS, THOS. J. DARLOW, WM.
Albright, J. C. Ender, and George W. Kroll will
address file laboring classes of the Sevenin Ward tonight at Working men's Hall, corner of Twelfth and
Waller-ats.

CENGE GARDNER, JACOB GROSS, WILLIAM
T. Aldrich, James W. Brockway, and Kirk Hawes'
will speak this evening at the corner of Twelfth ward
and Morgan-sts.

COV. WM. M. STONE, OF IOWA, WILL, SPEAK
T. OPIGHT at HERTZ, AND WM. E. DAY WILL.

HENRY L. HERTZ AND WM. E. DAY WILL speak to-night at Six Grovs.

JNO. LYLE KING. COL. JACOBSON, A. L. ROCK-well, M. P. Harris, and Maj. Blodgett will speak at 5 West Indiana-st. to-dight.

JNO. O'NEILL, AND OTHER CANDIDATES, will speak at 450 West Madison-st. to-night. will speak at 400 West Madison-st. to-night.

J. C. BARKER, L. C. COLLINS, AND C. R. MATson will speak to-night at Maplewood.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND WARD
will hold a mass-meeting this evening at Albert
Le Brun's place, idio Indiana-av. Speakers: L. L.
Mills, E. R. Bills, M. A. Farwell, Th. Gueroult, G.
Davoust, and others.

There will be A MEETING OF THE RIGHTH
Ward irish-American Republican Club at Republican headquarters of the ward, northeast corpor
Halsied and Harrison-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock.
Speakers: L. L. Mills, Gen. Smith, Col. Jacobson, exAld, Campbell, and others.

Ald. Campbell, and others.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH WARD
will hold a grand mass-meeting to-night at No. 61
Clayton-st., corner Morgan. Good speakers.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MASSmeeting this evening in the Wiswam of the West
End Republican Club, corner Madison-st. and Western-str. Grov. Stone, lows's oraior, will address the
meeting. THERE WILL BE A MRETING OF THE REPUB-licans of the Fifteenth Ward this evening at Peter Mahr's Hail, at No. 95 North Clark-st. Arrangements have been made for a large demonstration. The Hon. Charles B. Farwell, George E. Adam, Luther Laffin Mills, and others, will address the meeting. During the evening there will be a display drill given by the Garfield and Arthur Guards of the Fifteenth Ward, under the command of Gen. Maxwell.

the evening there will be a display drill given by the Gardeid and Arthur Guards of the Fitteenth Ward, under the command of Gen. Maxwell.

The REPUBLICANS OF THE FIRST WARD will hold the following meetings this evening. A three was and will be addressed by Gen. Lann., J. W. E. Thomas, James P. Root, J. Lyle K. Mann., J. W. E. Thomas, James P. Root, J. Lyle K. Mann., J. W. E. Thomas, James P. Root, J. Lyle K. Mann., J. W. E. Thomas, James P. Root, J. Lyle K. Mann., J. W. E. Thomas, James P. Root, J. Lyle K. Mann., J. W. E. Thomas, James P. Root, J. Lyle K. Mann., J. W. E. The well, and M. P. Harris: 318 South Claret., 250 Fifthers, and Room 4. Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE HON. WILLIAM ALDRICH AND RANDALI. H. Whits will speak at Independence Hall. 250 Twenty-second-st., to the Scandinavian Republican Club to-night.

THE HON. C. B. FARWELL., WM. RAPP. J. C. Baraer, Gen. J. S. Roynolds, T. S. Alferight, and A. C. Knopp will speak at Senefelder Hall, 250 North Wells-st., this evening.

THE INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA WILL hold a mass-meeting this evening at Meridian Hall, No. 90 West Randolph-st. Charles S. Jones and James Feich will address the meeting.

THE UNION VETERAN CLUB OF THE THIR-teenth Ward will be addressed to-night at 60 West Lake-st. by 1. L. Mills, Gen. Martin Beem. Elliott Anthony, and C. R. Matson.

THE REGULAR NINTH WARD CLUB OF THE Ninth Ward will meet to-night at Carpenier Hall to transact important Club business, and to finally arrange details for the election on Tuesday.

THE HON. C. B. FARWEILL, L. L. MILLS, AND The FOURTEENTH WARD CITIZENS MARCH-1 ing Club will smeet to-night at 176 Milwankee-av. to march in a body to Kuhn's Garden, Maplewood Good musile provided.

W. Brockway will address the followman residents of the Eignth Ward at 448 South Jefferson-st. to-night.

THE TRYTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL Meet al No. & West indans-st. this evening. THE TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at No. N West indians-st. this evening. Good speakers will be present.

meet at No. & West indians-st. this evening.

Good speakers will be prosent.

Miscellaneous.

Dishop C. E. Cheney Will. Lead the S.-s., the teachers' meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at noos on Saturday.

George C. Needham, of Chicago-av. Table of the condition in a merica, point of the processing of the base of the processing of the parties of the processing of the in interest of late: all are cordially fortised.

MR. W. L. WALPOLE, OF THE LINCOLN PARK Congregational Church, will lead the noon meeting to-day.

The YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will have another lecture in their course delivered to-night in Lower Farweit Hall. The flex. E. D. Katon, of Oak Park, will lecture on 'Climbing the Alpa: Or, Personal Experiences in Switzerland. Mr. Harry Thomas, of the Chicago Quartette, will sing Tickets free to members and one friend each, to be had at office of Y. M. C. A. Admission to others, 20 conts.

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KNICKERBOCKER GI Triple-distilled by BOELEN & VERSCHUTL, at the world-renowned distillery in LEIDEN, near SCHLUDAM, HOLLAND, and sold in bottles only, as a few antee of genuineness. Every family should have

ntee of genuineness. Every lamily ottle in the bouse. Ask for the originature les with label bearing their signature.

Sole Agents for Chicago,

LAWRENCE & MARTIS.



B NEW B & WELLINGTON JEWEL PARTY ON Dealers will be their interestion while their interestion while their interestion while their interestion while the present the present their interestion while the present the present their interestion will be a present their interestion of their Dealers will fad it their interest to make

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TUESBAYS-Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats Gores
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WM. S. GOLSEN, Pres. WM. A. BUTTERS, Assess Dry Goods, Hostery, Shirts and Books, Hostery, Shirts and Books, State and Books, THIS MORNING (THURSDAY), Oct. 22, 3) 20 00000 CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO. Auctions

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CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIENNE.

MOSTREAL, Oct. 27.—J. De Molinaire, of Paris.

representative of the Credit Foncier Franco
The Regular Meeting of the members as the Marketing of the

Absolutely Pure Take Notice!

then, as now, by I from the Fourth D and their republicati or denial. For a good. ent, calculated to sh what sort of a fire-in-the-rear vas, the four-page pamphle ing choice extracts for THE PAMPHLET d. His Credentials to the and after a brief note of intr es the vile cut of Lincoln the head of an article Widow-Maker of the Ni The article itself is quoted, a As we hear, the good 'trouble in getting their re is a fer this face is written: his is the portrait of the the Abolition party! oul of its car

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee.

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A Retrospect of the

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CONGRESSMAN DEU Special Correspondence of The Chi-

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—in a word, the demoniac Impre-will beam out upon you. Presei as a souvenir for your posterity, time as a frightful warning for picture will tell them of the i fathers committed when they Lincoln to be President of the U This is followed by the rep

Which Shall It Be?" made puff of McClellian and an atta who is referred to as having manded an army that has not nihilating overthrow." The tion is an article headed "T Which Shall It Be?" In its omous hatred of Lincoln loyal, it is quite in keeping v "THE WIDOW-MAKER OF T

CENTURY."

The screed is as follows:

Gen. Lincoln desires a reste form that is addressed: "To vern," and which says: "No without end."

Mr. McClellan seeks an electic which says:

"Justice, humanity, liberty, welfare demand that immediate for dessation of hostilities, with a mate convention of the States, is the means, to the end that, at the ticable moment, peace may be basis of a Federal union of the South of the Mount of the South of the moment, or the people can judge, che for themselyes whether the Winned under Lincoln single of benefit of the miguer, or whether lan's wiser lead, peace shall be benefit of the white man. It it ion between 4,000,000 of blacks whites.

Dos the people wish to specifics

whites.
Does the people wish to sacrifes more, and human lives without CERTAIN BANKRUPTCY IN PECCHARLES, and Then let them vote for the piatf Lincoln.

Lincoln.

But if the people wish for bleasings, with a restored University guaranteed rights of the freedom of every individual them yote for the platform Clellan.

This is followed by the received the property of the prop

Clellan.

This is followed by the reward was attempt at humor in the draft, which is boldly compassingly as windle. There was little in that it was "communicated," awashy even for Deuster. But succeeds it—one entitled "Huse evidently the work of the mais a direct invitation and incites no doubt had its effect in stimulate the draft-riots of that day. Huse draft-riots of the work will be drafted with unfechallan as the draft will be the Lincoln be redirected, and on thair you may rest assured levies will be made with a hear unhappy Poland has hardly withink we exaggerate! The recoin means war, war for four a link we exaggerate? The recoin means war, war for four a link we exaggerate? The recoin means war, war for four a link we exaggerate? The recoin means war, war for four a link we exaggerate? The recoin means war, war for four a link we cangulate the South,—that is hold in check and control region will require not a link of the property of an example and fright when you will have draft when you will have draft when you will do facts stoadly in the face.

And, therefore, you may rest can no more avoid that horrors to conscription certainly belongs! Dly: Yes, there is a remedy—this heartless, unplyying cons

conscription certainly belongs ply: Yes, there is a remedy, this heartless, unpitying consists not in committees, not in in mass-meetings, not in petitibut solely in a fundamental charaton. Lincoln, Stanton, Fassociates must go, then the drafts will sho cases, So long

ING POWDER

LOTTERY, ke Notice! State Lottery Company.

management of GENER

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edam, Holland. OLDING BEDA

CHAMPION 置 FOLDING BEDSTEAD Change of Agency from to Tobey Furniture Co. to Holton & Hildreth Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine & Medium Furniture, 221 & 221 STATE-ST STOVES.

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Dealers will find it to
their interest to getom
wholesale price-interest
MACLEAR RUTTERS,
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CTION SALES. . P. GURE & CO., r Trade Sales

ery Goods, Clothing, Hats, Glores, Carpets, etc.

—Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Bub-bers, etc.

—Dry Goods, Merchandise, Cross-ery, Glassware, etc.

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Sierry, Shirts and Drawers,
a, Shoes, &c., &c.,
THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 51 19 o'clock,
lesrooms, 195 Lake-sal.
ON & STORAGE CO., Auctioneers. CANDY.

Sond \$1, \$2, \$3, or \$5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candles in America, pit up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, confectioner. Madison-st. Chicago.

C & CABINET-MAKING At SWINEY'S, 6 Washington-st. Y MATERIALS E. H. Sargent, 125 State-st., Chicago A Retrospect of the Treason of Congressman Deuster, of Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN.

Specimens of the Black Copperhead Gall Which Once Overflowed the Land.

Flattering Republican Prospects in Seven of the Eight Congressional Districts.

Heavy Republican Work Done in Gabe Bouck's Oshkosh District.

Gabriel Now a Dead Cock in the Political Pit-The Cause of It.

CONGRESSMAN DEUSTER. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—It had been very much better for Congressman Deuster, all things considered, if he had never ted the editorial tripod. Or, if he must write, it would have been very much better, all things considered, had he modeled his style during the War somewhat less on the spirit of that venerable advice, "Let there be gall enough in thy ink; though thou with a goose pen, no matter." For now, after many years, his editorial pronunitos in favor of treason and rebellion nd his malignant "paper-bullet" attacks coln and every measure undertaken the Government to stamp out that treason nd rebellion and defend the Union have retarned to "plague their inventor." There was no need for "mud-throwing," though such he has whiningly termed the liberal showing-up he has received, for the files of his own paper, the Seebote, pubfished then, as now, by P. V. Deu la Confederate candidate for reelection to Congress from the Fourth District, convict him, and their republication in part has led forth neither satisfactory explanation nor denial. For a good, solid campaign ent, calculated to show the old soliers and the young men of Wisconsin just what sort of a fire-in-the-rear patriot Deuster was, the four-page pamphlet which has been issued by the Republicans of Milwaukee, ning choice extracts from the Secbote for 1863, 1863, and 1864, may be said to take the whole confectionary.

THE PAMPHLET is appropriately headed "P. V. Deuster's ord. His Credentials to the Brigadiers," and, after a brief note of introduction, reproduces the vile cut of Lincoln which appeared at the head of an article entitled "The dow-Maker of the Nineteenth Century,' published in the Seebote of Sept. 14, 1864. The article itself is quoted, and runs thus: The article itself is quoted, and runs thus:

As we hear, the good "mammas" had much trouble in getting their bables to sleep last night, so frightened were these by this ugly pieture, and careful husbands took pains that their wives should not see it lest they might incur mishaps from this gallows physiognomy. But you men, you should look this visage steadily in the eye! There is a fearful record in this face. In this face is written: Thus looks a tyrant! And this is the portrait of the Presontial candidate of the Abolition party! Black, like the party, is the soul of its candidate!

Yes, contemplate this physiognomy closely:

study it, and you will find the key to the acts which this creature, who makes pretensions to the name of human, has committed during the three years past. Contemplate this physiognomy closely,—for another like it you will not readily find though you ransacked all the Roques Galleries. And when you have closely contemplated and studied it you will no longer wonder why the heart bleeds when it traverses the ruins which for three and a half years Abraham Lincoln has piled up; you will no longer wonder that the eye fills with tears at the sight of the hundreds of thousands that Abraham Lincoln has mardered,—the Bood that he has shed,—the domestics hearths that he has desolated,—the women whose husbands, the children whose tress and unutterable misery he has brought upon countiess thousands! The fanaticism, the blood-thirstiness, the tyranny, the disregard of every good and noble feeling and respectful entiment, the low, cunning trickery and craft, —in a word, the demoniac impress of this fac-—in a word, the demoniac impress of this face will beam out upon you. Preserve this portrait as a souvenir for your posterity, but at the same time as a frightful warning for them, since this picture will tell them of the folly which their fathers committed when they chose Abraham Lincoln to be President of the United States. This is followed by the reproduction of an

article headed "TWO GENERALS-Which Shall It Be?" made up of a frothy puff of McClellian and an attack on Lincoln, who is referred to as having "never commanded an army that has not suffered an annihilating overthrow." The next reproduc-tion is an article headed "Two Platforms— Which Shall It Be?" In its rancor and venmous hatred of Lincoln and everything loval, it is quite in keeping with that on

THE WIDOW-MAKER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY." Gen. Lincoln desires a reflection on a plat-form that is addressed: "To whom it my con-cern," and which says: "No slavery—or war without end."

Mr. McClellan seeks an election on a platform

Mr. McClellan seeks an election on a platform which says:

"Justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for accessful of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable memers, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal union of the States."

Now the people can judge, choose, and decide for themselves whether the War shall be continued under Lincoin single and solely for the length of the niquer, or whether, under McClellan's wiser lead, peace shall be sought for the benefit of the white man. It is a simple question between 4,000,000 of blacks and 20,000,000 of whites.

whites.
Does the people wish to sacrifice billions of dollars more, and human lives without number, with centrals BAKKRUPPGY IN PROSPECT, and in on chausted, impoverished, and lacerated land! Then let them vote for the platform of Abraham Lingdon.

Incoin.

But if the people wish for peace with all its blessings, with a restored Union, and with the steamly guaranteed rights of the States, and the freedom of every individual citizen, then let them vote for the platform of George B. McChallen.

This is followed by the reproduction of a weak attempt at humor in the matter of the draft, which is boldly compared to a lottery idle. There was little need in stating that it was "communicated," for it was too

that it was "communicated." for it was too swashy even for Deuster. But the article which acceeds it—one entitled "Human Torture"— is eridently the work of the master's hand. It is a direct invitation and incitement to riot, and hodoubt had its effect in stimulating the Ozauke draft-riots of that day. Here is one cheerful extract from it.

"Citizens, futhers of families, you who with heavy hearts look upon your dear ones, from whom in a short time you will be dragged away, god may pity you,—Abraham Lincoln never. Solong a Abraham Lincoln remains at the helm, yas will be drafted with unfecting rigor; IT IS TO IMEA ARIBE ATTORNATOR AND PELIGET TO SET THE KRIFE AT YOUR THROATS. Don't fancy that this draft will be the last! Ouly let Lincoln be rediected, and once warm in his chair you may rest assured that compulsory levies will be made with a heartlesness such as unhappy Poland has hardly witnessed. Do not that we exaggerate! The rediection of Lincoln manns war, war for four years longer still. Lincoln and his party of sanexulottes wish to minjurate the South,—that is certain. But to hold in check and control the subjugated region will require not merely \$00,000 men. for to extirpate a population, needs long time and frightful armies. It may be that you will escape the present draft hrough credits (on former enlistments), but the next draft, when you will have no credits, you cannot avoid. This is merely a palliative, not a raileal cure. The citizens of Milwaukee, as lances steadily in the face.

Lincoln Needs More Men!

And, therefore, you may rest assured that we can no more avoid the draft, sooner or later, than we applied the draft, sooner or later,

And, therefore, you may rest assured that we can no more avoid the draft, sooner or later, than we can avoid death.

"But is there then no remedy, no help, for the most horrible of all horrors to which a Lincoln conscription certainly belongs? To this we reply: Yes, there is a remedy,—a redress against this heartless, unpitying conscription. It consists not in committees, not in draft clubs, not in mass-meetings, not in petitions and protests, but solely in a fundamental change of Administration. Lincoln, Stanton, Fry, Seward, and associates must go,—then the conscription, the drafts, will also cease. So long as Lincoln, the

African, remains at the helm, and wages war for the Africans, so long will white citizens be dragged from house and home to the slaughter-houses. Thorefore, every one who speaks in favor of Lincoin or for Lincoin's redicction is the bitterest foe to you and to your family. Only should and quartermaster patriots, who need guards for their 'confiscated plantations,' or soldiers for cotton expeditions, or other 'loyal' accomplices who expect to gain something from the great Widow-Maker, or incurable fools, will support the redicction of Lincoin. Therefore take measures to kick Lincoln out of the White House, and you will be for all time secure against the draft."

And so on to the end of And so on to the end of

THIS THEASONABLE CHAPTER in the Seebote of Sept. 14, 1864. In one place the editorial wrath draws up what purports to be a ledger-account between the United States and Abraham Lincoln from 1861 to 1864, in which one of the debt items reads as follows: "Freedom of the press trodden underfoot." Just why the Sechote should complain of being trodden upon, in view of the fact that it was permitted to pub-lish the foregoing extracts, doesn't exactly ap-

When Deuster's War-record was first brought up in this campaign, a weak attempt was made to extenuate the enormity of his course in 1864 by pleading that the above articles were published in the heat of an exciting canvass, and that they did not fairly represent the course of the paper generally during the War. In proof of the falsity of this plea, a number of flery utterances delivered previous to the dates above referred to have been resuscitated and made a part of the pamphlet. It should be stated, in passing, that the files of the Seebste are not readily accessible, and year, naturally so, to Republicance. cessible—and very naturally so—to Republicans and that the extracts in the pamphlet were res cued from stray copies of the paper preserved at the time, and intact now, in case any question is raised as to their authenticity or the correctness of the translations. In its issue of Aug. 1882, the Sectote contains a carping criticism on "The War One of Subjugation," and in the is-sue of Sept. 16, 1862, takes up what it terms THE " RIDICULOUS SIDE "

of the Proclamation of Emancipation. On the 20th of October, same year, it remarked, speaking of that treasonable organization, "The Knights of the Golden Circle": "The people hold it to be article and the control of it to be a rainbow of promise. The Government will recognize it to be a golden tie, by which to unite the scattered States." Later on, Nov. 2, 1862, the Seebote denounced Charles Sumner and approved Jeff Davis, and on the 8th of December went as far as it thought prudent in crediting a rumor that twenty-four French guillotines had been consigned to a confidential agent of President Lincoln in New York, and intimating that they were intended for use on such Democrats as had not been drafted. But the crowning infamy appeared in its issue of Dec. 27, 1862, when the infuriated

its issue of Dec. 27, 1822, when the infuriated editorial mind was moved to say:

"We in the West can hardly imagine what a formidable rising the massacre at Fredericks-burg has produced among the people of the East. It appears to be that very rising which, after the removal of McClellan, the more intelligent men had predicted in those words: If now our arms are overtaken by misfortune, the Lord may be merciful to Mr. Lincoln and his frantic counsels.

If now our arms are overtaken by misfortune, the Lord may be merciful to Mr. Lincoln and his frantic counsels.

"One cry of indignation is heard everywhere, like the rolling of the approaching thunder, and especially in the large scaport towns of the East such a quantity of tunder has been amassed as to produce before long a terrible explosion.

"How long still? how long still? is the frightful and serious question. How long still is the indignation of the people to find vent in mere words only?"

"We have shown patience and forbearance to the Administration, but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Action is our duty; they cry everywhere, We must act, and act directly and without delay. Every widow, who lost the support of her old age on those bloody fields of carnage, every sister deploring her lost brother, the wanded, the maimed, the souls of the soldiers butchered in front of the Southern batteries—all call for revenue, horrible vengeance, on all those causing the disaster.

"It ought to be thundered, 'We are warned,' into the ears of the Fresident; it ought to be thundered into his ears that he is our servant, and that he must submit to the constitutionally declared will of the people. Let every bank and every capitalist tell film; You will not get a cent as long as you defy the people, as long as you relain in your Cabinet men like Stanton! Let us instruct our Representatives in Congress to Appropriative NOTHING as long as the President does not desist from his country-maintering policy.

"Our Common Councils and our Legislatures ought to give publicity, in a respectful but decisive manner, of the will of their communities, for the great question now is: Shail the Nation be saved or not?"

During December the same editorial organ discussed approvingly the question of

During December the same editorial organ discussed approvingly the question of

A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and painted a fancy word picture repres New England as a nest of adders and snakes. Probably the best evidence, however, of what the Seebote was in 1863—prior to "the heat of an exciting canvass"—is seen in the following order excluding it from circulation in the army

of Southeast Miss "CAMP CHASE, VAN BUREN, Mo., Jan. 12, 1862. The Milwaukee Seebote, a newspaper printed in the German language, and published in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., "ridiculing the military authorities of the United States, discouraging entiatments, and thereby rennersing ALD AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY, is hereby prohibited from circulating in this army, and will be suppressed.

"All commanders will see this order enforced.

"A public journal using as mean and disgrace-thal language as this paper is injurious to military discipline, and is not the literature to be tolerated in an army.

GUSTAVS HEINRICHS,
"Major and Provost-Marshai-General, Army of Southeast Missouri."

The Fourth District has been sown broadcast with copies of

THIS DAMNING DOCUMENT, and the failure to satisfactorily explain away or deny it has worked up the patriots of the War, the Union-loving people generally, and the young voters in particular to that pitch that they will do their utmost to hurl the Seebote man from power. It was among Deuster's calculations to get about 70 per cent of the Soldiers' Home vote, but the circulation of his War record there as elsewhere has rather spoiled his figuring, and even the Roman Catholic inmates, on whom he confidently counted, will be very apt to go back on him. The vote of the Home is bout 600. Hitherto it has been pretty well divided, but the great majority this time will undoubtedly go to Sanger, who never ran a Rebel newspaper or did anything else that was disrep-

Deuster's waning popularity has been referred to in a previous letter, and his attempt to make political capital out of his Harbor bill shown up as an arrant piece of clap-trap. The real "mudthrowing" in this campaign, as shown in a former communication, emanates exclusively from the Deuster camp, the latest campaign lie —and it is quite as ridiculous and notoriously a lie as any that have preceded it—being that Sanger on one occasion declared that no common workingman ought to have more than 75 cents a day. But even campaign lies fail, and the Democrats' scheme just now—such is the desperation which has seized them—is to throw up everything but Deuster, and, in the hope of being able to trade, concentrate all their energies on him. The Republicans of the Fourth

District, and of Wisconsin generally, are NOT IN THE TRADING BUSINESS.

They are confident of electing all their county officers and having the usual majority in the Legislature, and can therefore afford to despise all help from the adversary and sit down on any and all attempts at dickering. They have made up their minds that Deuster, like Bouck, "must go," and they believe they have votes enough to bury him beyond hope of political resurrection. There, as elsewhere, they are keeping firm, united step, while disaffection and lack of organization characterize the Democratic camp. Alexander Mitchell, the Perry Smith of the Milwaukee Democracy, holds aloof from the fight and maintains an unusual and masterly inactivity amounting to little less than lukewarmness. Quite a number of Democratic prominents oc-cupy the same position. The business and man-ufacturing interests are preponderatingly Re-

ufacturing interests are preponderatingly Republican. E. P. Allis, the rolling-mill man, who was formerly the Greenback candidate for Governor, openly advocates Garfield, and the workers in his mill will turn out in the grand Republican procession next Monday night. The brickmakers, large numbers of whom were formerly Greenbackers, have returned to the Republican fold, and will vote for Garfield and Sanger. The only iron-working establishment in the city whose head men are credited with Democratic tendencies this trip is that of Filer, Stowell & Co. The tannery interest, the shipyard interest, the brewing interest, and all the prominent men in the banking business, with the exception of Mr. Mitchell, are WITH THE REPUBLICANS, REART AND SOUL, business, with the exception of Mr. Mitchell, are with the Republicans, heart and soul, and nobody realizes any better than Deuster himself that nothing short of a miracle can save him. Miracles are rare nowadays, and don't begin to compare, in a good, straight fight, with a majority of votes. Deuster, like Bouck, appears to be about as good as "coopered." R. W. R.

SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS. dence of The Chicago Tribune MADISON, Wis., Oct. 37.—The situation in the Second Congressional District is vastly more favorable to the Republicans now than it was two years ago, when the Hon. Lucien B. Caswell, their candidate for reelection, came through with a majority of 729. The

Greenback vote two years ago was 2,376, hile this year it is not apt to be over 500 Such a disintegration of a party's strength has rarely been witnessed, except, possibly, in the recent show of hands in Indiana, and that which is likely to be seen next week in Illinois. The Greenback party all through Wisconsin, and in the Second District particularly, has melted away a good deal like the dew in the morning sun, and practically dissolved into its original elements, the larger proportion, as usual, going over to the

THE GREENBACK CANDIDATE FOR CONGRES in this district this year is an original Republican of the Granger persuasion by the name of Mane. He and the Bourbon Dem cratic candidate, Gregory, are residents of Dane County, while the Republican candidate, Mr. Caswell, lives in Jefferson. In 1876 Tilden carried the City of Madison by 418 majority, and Dane County by 291. Last year Gov. Smith carried the county by 550 majority, and though Gregory is a resident of Dane and popular with the partisan element which put him in nomination, his majority in the county will not go over 200, if it reaches that. In Jefferson County, the Democracy will hardly poll their full vote, Caswell's popularity there making it certain that quite a number will scratch Gregory and vote for him. The present figures concede the Bourbon a majority in Jefferson of 800. Sauk County and Columbia County, the Republican strongholds will give Caswell, on the most reliable figuring, 1,300 and 900 majority respectively, so that he will lead the Bourbon in the district by a majority which is quite confidently put at 1,200. The Republican organization is about as nearly perfect as it is possible for a party organization to be, and no end of carnestness and enthusiasm prevails all along

the line. There was some little doubt awhile ago in the minds of the more cautious ones as to the prob-able result in the Third District, which iles immediately to the south of west of here, owing to the speck of disaffection which prevailed among a small coterie of Republicans toward THE HON. GEORGE C. HAZELTON,

candidate for reflection, and to the fact that Cothran, the Democratic candidate, had the support of the Greenbackers-or the Democratic wing thereof—who had failed to make any nom-ination. The breach has been healed, bowever, and the present outlook points to Hazelton's reclection by fully 1,000 majority,—something of a con-trast beside the majority of 190 on which he pulled through two years ago. The district is largely Republican when everything is in good shape, as is evidenced by the fact that it gave Gov. Smith 3,000 majority last fall, and, though it got a little off " two years ago, there is a gratfying prospect that next week it will more than The certainty that the

FIRST, SEVENTH, AND EIGHTH DISTRICTS will give their usual Republican majorities has ractically taken them out of the category of to concentrate their best energies on the fight in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts, in two of which, as has been shown in previous letters, they stand the very best chance of winning their spurs, while the fighting chance in the other—the Fifth—has chance in the other—the Fifth—has not been neglected, but worked for all it is worth. If they should win there, Wisconsin will have a solid Republican detegation in the next acy would only secure one plum out of the eight, whereas it now rejoices in three. From the very best advices obtainable up to date there is a reasonable certainty, amounting to alnost absolute knowledge, that the Republicans

SEVEN OUT OF THE RIGHT. and just possibly the eighth also, in which case the Wisconsin Democracy will have little that is worth living for. The Democratic disaffection in Dodge County, culminating in the open rebellion of the Juneau Telephone, referred to in a ormer letter, and the hoisting of Colman's name n place of Bragg's at the head of its editorial columns, has given the Republicans in that here-tofore hopelesly Democratic district—the Fifth —a new lease of life, and the Wisconsin Brigdier is by no means as easy in his mind as he

BOUCK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Several of our best Republican stump-speakers in this city, including the Hon. Charles L. Colby, President of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company; United States Attorney G. W. Hazleton; the Hon. Peter Fogg; and the Hon. Henry Fink, United States Marshall, district, and they all unite in the opinion that Gabe is a dead cock in the pit, and that Mr. Guenther will certainly be elected to Congress. This opinion is not mere conjecture,-the wish being father to the thought,-but the result of careful observation from personal contact with the voters of the district. Mr. Fink addressed his audiences generally in the German language, that nationality making a large percentage of the voting population of Calumet, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties, who

are PROUD OF MR. GUENTHER as a representative of the German-American race; and the Germans generally repudiate Bouck on account of his inflation heresies. Mr. Fogg visited the Holland settlements and spoke to the people on the issues of the campaign in their mother-tongue. Altogether the Republicans of the Sixth District have done and are doing their whole duty in the present canvass, as will appear by the returns from there next Tuesday night. Not a school district in the nine large countles that comprise Bouck's beat has been neglected, and the people are fully aroused and ready to meet the de-

mands of the situation. Bouck has become THOROUGHLY FRIGHTENED, and has sent for Congressman Bragg and other Democratic speakers to help him out. All the railroad influence in the district, and it is considerable, is against Bouck on account of his advocacy of the Potter law and other agrarian measures when he was a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Guenther carried the district last fall when running for State Treasurer by a majority of 1,700 over one Haben, who was als a resident of Oshkosh, and personally well-known to the people. Unless all signs fall and all calculations are astray, Gabe Bouck's time in Congress will expire forever on the 4th of next

VOTE FOR GARFIELD.

For The Chicago Tribune.

"Vote for Garfield!" the old man said,
As he placed his hand on the young man's head:

"Vote for the Warrior, the Statesman, the True.
The Patriot who honors our Red, White, and
Blue!
Stand he Beautiful. Blue! Stand by Republicans wherever you can. And vote for Garneld, my dear young man!

"Vote for Garfield! Raily once more Around the Old Flag your fathers bore! Snow to the world you have something to do! Show that you mean to put Principles through! Show that you love what a Democrat Jouthes! Show that you wear Republican clothes!

"Vote for Garfield! Don't be decoyed By wily Bourbons, of principles void, Who have many a snare and many a trick To gobble your vote and do it slick! Cling to the Party, whatever you do— The Republican Party, the Tried and the True! "Vote for Garfield! Why barter away

Your inalienable rights on election-day?
Down with Oppression and Treason to earth!
Work for your ticket for all you are worth!
Wipe out forever this Ku-Klux Klan,
And vote with the millions, my dear young
man!"
CRICAGO, Ill.

D. O. LANTZ.

A Howl from Joe Pulitzer. A Howl from Joe Pulitzer.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

New York, Oct. 24.—Joe Pulitzer, of St. Louis, said to-night that he would make no predictions on New York State, though he had been through a part of it. He though the Presidenthal election would be very close. He though the Democrats might lose four members of Congress in Missouri—Hatch, Waddell, Manson, and Frostby the Republicans supporting Greenbackers. There would be 50,000 Greenback votes in Missouri. He said the Democrats were overmatched this year by wealth, newspapers, stump speakers, political organizers, and the stiffening prejudice of the North. He had never known the Republican party so strong, so imperious, so versatile; while the Democrats were a brave line of battle ied by donkeys.

Not Too Tonic. The Unicinnati Times makes special mention in a recent issue of some diseases of national prevalence which St. Jacob's Oil would cure, and says: "The remedy is in every case a tonic—almost Teutonic." GOOD WAGES.

Something for the Workingmen to Carefully Read.

What the Republicans Are Doing for the Laboring Classes.

The Democratic Party the Enemy of Well-Paid Wage-Workers.

American Free Labor Contrasted with European Pauper Labor. Col. W. P. Rend's Forcible Address to the Work-

ingmen Last Evening.

There was a largely-attended meeting of the hardy sons of toil last evening at the Rolling-Mill Library Hall, corner of Wabansia and Elston avenues. The occasion was the appearance of Col. W. P. Rend, of this city, one of the ance of Col. W. P. Rend, of this city, one of the largest coal-mining operators in the West, as an advocate of protected labor and good wages for the workingmen of the United States. His audience was composed of employés from the rolling-mills and other large manufactories on the North Branch, and contained a large number of men, who have always affiliated with the Democratic party. The always affiliated with the Democratic party. The Colonel, on his appearance on the platform, was warmly welcomed, and his address, which was brim full of incontrovertible facts, was listened to with the closest attention, and at times was interrupted with prolonged bursts of applause. The great merit of the address was the directness with which the different points were stated, and these the workingment followed with a closeness which indipendent followed with a closeness which indi-

ingmen followed with a closeness which indi-cated that they were not only in sympathy with the speaker's views, but thoroughly compre-hended the deductions which the orator of the evening drew from his comparison between the hended the deductions which the orator of the evening drew from his comparison between the returns of labor in this country and Europe. After the Colonel had been introduced to his audience he spoke as follows:

The industries in which you are engaged, and from which you gain your livelihood, and in fact the general mechanical and manufacturing interests of the entire country, are threatened by the blighting curse of free trade. This free-trade issue has been thrust upon the people by the action of the Democratic party that nominated Gen. Hancock for the Presidency, by the insertion of the plank in their platform that they favor "tariff for revenue only," which, in other words, means free trade, as all governments must have revenue to provide means of carrying on their machinery and performing their various functions, and no civilized government in existence raises all its revenue from internal taxation.

Our bailot is not only the guardian of our liberties, but it can also be used to protect our labor, for the welfare of ourselves and our families. Never before in the history of our country would the right or wrong use of this ballot produce greater good or inflict greater evil than at the present time.

The Kepublican party has always befriended American industries, and the rights and interests of American workingmen, and are now again pledged in their platform to continue the same wise tariff policy that has been in force for the past twenty years, and which has increased the volume of our manufactures during this period over five-fold. The plank in their platform reads, as you know, as follows:

"We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1878 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor."

The leaders of the Democratic party in convention assembled, who control the councils of that party, and who shape its policy, tell you, in plain, distinct language, that they are enemies of protective tariff, and that when they get into power they will inaugurate a new system

THE LAST MOVE IN CONGRESS

THE LAST MOVE IN CONGRESS to reduce the protection tariff duties in the direction of free trade, was attempted in 1878, under what is known as the Wood Tariff bill; and it stands on the records that Gen. Garfield opposed the bill, in a long and eloquent speech. The bill was finally defeated by the following yote: Republicans voting against the bill, 115; Democrats voting for the bill, 114; Republicans voting for the bill, 7.

And that our present tariff laws have not been disturbed by the Democratic Congress is due to the fact that the small fraction of one-sixth of the Democratic Congressmen are not in accord with the general free-trade policy of that party.

the fact that the small fraction of one-sixth of the Democratic Congressmen are not in accord with the general free-trade policy of that party.

You can readily see the logical result of the triumph of a free-trade party and free-trade principles. That triumph means destruction to the chief manufacturing industries of the North, and destruction to the interests of your employers and the stoppage of their manufactories. What does the stoppage of our factories, or any large roportion of them, mean? A moment's reflection will show you the result. This terrible result you witnessed during the period of business and manufacturing stagnation, known as the panic, through which we but a short time since emerged into our present condition of flourish.

ing prosperity.

When the mills were stopped a vast amount of workmen were thrown out of employment. One million men were in enforced idleness, and many of them were reduced to a condition of begrary and want in a land of fertility and profuse abundance.

OUR FACTORIES ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, our factories are now in full operation, and the former idle population has been furnished work at well-paid rates of wages. Stop these factories by free trade and a speedy recurrence of our former labor troubles and hard times would surely follow. Instead of discouraging our manufacturing interests they should be encouraged by wise legislative protection, so that they can continue in full and prosperous operation. Not only that, but we should go on with our manufacturing development until we can manufacture all those useful commodities needed to supply the wants of this country, and that will build up to the fullest possible extent internal commerce between ourselves; between our manufacturers and farmers. These varied industries that will add to the wealth of the Nation and employ our laboring men and that will pay fair returns for capital invested, and yield decent reward to honest toil, cannot be too numerous so long as we have to purchase manufacturers from Europe. The mallitatives. yield decent reward to bonest toil, cannot be too numerous so long as we have to purchase manufactured supplies from Europe. The cultivators of the soil in America are the owners of the soil, and need home manufacturing interests to consume their agricultural products. Then, as a people, we will practice the same political economy as has been practiced by the French people, and which has made that people so thrifty, so prosperous, and so uniformly free from

We have now in this country 50,000,000 of peo-ple, but we have agricultural resources that will teed, and mineral and other natural resources that will employ, when developed, twenty times that number. We have not too many laborers. We have too few in comparison to the enormous labor to be done in opening up the boundless resources of the country.

our personal OUR PRECIOUS METALS STORED

EXHAUSTION OF THAT WEALTH.

It requires no study of political economy to enable any man with ordinary intelligence to comprehend the fact that a nation that spends less than it earns practices principles of national prosperity. As an illustration of the practical truth of this proposition, it is only necessary to examine the late panic. When our credit was strained to its utmost tension, and we could borrow no longer, the crash came and financial bankruptcy and dire disaster was the inevitable result. This large constant drain impoverished the country. Moncy was scarce and times were hard. The financial blow injured every interest and affected almost every individual throughout the length and breadth of the land. The iron industries suffered terribly, and most of the capital employed in them was not only unprofitable, but in most cases entirely wiped out of existence by the heavy losses of several disastrous years. It has become a common statement of free-traders that protective tariff builds up and supports monopolies, and that it causes the rich to grow richer and the poor to grow poorer. Any intelligent man that locks about him can see numerous evidences of the utter fallacy of this argument, and can find hard, indisputable facts in abundance to disprove this favorite free-trade sophistry.

Let us examine the iron industry, which is the largest protected industry in the country. The first inquiry can, with interest, be made in the case of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, which employs very many of you now before me, and which now furnishes support to 17,000 people.

During six years previous to last year there was not a single dollar of profit earned by this Company, and not a single dollar of dividend EXHAUSTION OF THAT WEALTH.

Ac a meeting of the Directors of the Company in that year, a proposal was made to close down the entire works, and keep them closed until times would change so as to afford a chance to carry them on without less, and the proposal would have been carried out were it not for KIND AND HUMANE ADVICE

of falsehoods and misrepresentations skillfully disguised under the pretenses of affection for the interests of the Western farmer. What humanity or liberality has England ever shown where her selfish interests have been involved? Her Irish subjects, from bitter experience of cruel oppression, know full well that these claims of liberality and fraternity are but hypocritical utterafees, and proceed from desire of selfish gain, rather than from any regard for the promotion of good will and amity among the people with whom she has commercial intercourse. Had not English political economists better first direct their attention to the glaring evils of misgovernment for which their country has been criminally responsible in its treatment of Ireland before they intrude themselves upon the people of this country, to enlighten us on legislation and attempt to teach us how to reform our "barbarous" protective tariff laws? This Chinese wall of protection that England is so anxious to demolish keeps the products of her pauper labor out of our markets, and no doubt causes her great inconvenience, but this wall of protection should be guarded by every workman in America, and must be kept at such a hight that our own laborers shall first be employed before we provide for the laborers of the outside world. True humanity and true charity begin at home.

ONCE A LABORER, ALWAYS A LABORER,

ONCE A LABORER, ALWAYS A LABORER, ONCE A LABORER, ALWAYS A LABORER, is almost the prevailing rule in Great Britain and Ireland; and when workmen there see no hope of worldly advancement, and see their lives doomed to unremitting drudgery and pauper toil, hope leaves them, and, in the desperation of despair, intemperance is resorted to in the vain hope of an alleviation of unceasing miseries.

in the past to as great an extent as the Western manufacturers. Our Republican Administration has done for them what no other Administration of our Government has ever done. It has started them in business by donating to them their farms from the valuable land of the public domain. It very wisely started them in business, and in some cases built railroads to their farms, to enable them to ship their produce to the markets of the world. This was a wise course, and has added to the Nation's wealth in the same way as lexislative protection has stimulated manufactures that are now adding to the Nation's wealth by the annual manufacture of \$7.000,000,000 of manufactured goods. No intelligent American farmer, who will give the subject of our tariff laws proper consideration, can, consistent with his own interest, favor free trade that would deprive him of a certain home market that takes on an average nine-tenths of his produce. Stop our manufactures, or a large portion of them, the farmer would suffer seriously, as he would then be compelled to sell in a foreign grutted market at such prices as the foreign purchaser should dictate.

If you will reflect for a moment, you can readily see what reduction free trade would cause in your condition. To-day English pig-iron is sold at \$10 and \$12 per ton in Liverpool, and, as it would be brought here for a mere nominal rate of freight in returning gram vessels, you can readily see that it would, tariff free, undersell would be brought here for a mere nominal rate of freight in returning grain vessels, you can readily see that it would, tariff free, undersell the fron that you are making, which costs actu-ally about \$23 per ton. Suppose the present tariff of \$14 per ton would be removed by a free-trade Government, and \$10 English fron shipped

WHERE WOULD YOUR WAGES GO?

WHERE WOULD YOUR WAGES GO?

After the mills become idle in this country you can then solve the problem.

In coal-mining, an experienced miner earns in the mines of Great Britain between 15 and 20 shillings per week, while at the present time miners in this country are making between \$15 and \$20 per week, and so on in the other branches of mining, mechanical, and other industrial labor.

Do you want all this to be changed, and can you consistenly vote against a protective tariff, and in favor of the Democratic plan of tariff for revenue alone? Will you vote to stop American mills and factories in order that those of Great Britain shall start up and do the very work that you are doing now? Do you not know that free trade would reduce the price of wages all over the United States in every department of work? If you want to ruin your employers and beggar yourselves. THEN VOTE FOR FREE TRADE.

If you want to ruin your employers and beggar yourselves,

THEN VOTE FOR FREE TRADE.

Gen. Garfield's views are contained in the following sentences: "A policy should be pursued which would bring revenue to the Treasury and enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own market with the labor and capital of foreign producers for the people of the United States, and not for the whole world; and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor."

This is real wisdom, and embodies the true principles of American political economy.

Senator Trumbull asks the question: "Do you want to be taxed when you only a hat, a coat, or a blanket, or a pair of shoes to pay the manufacturer a bounty?" "You are willing to be taxed on the importation (for revenue?) because you have to pay a tax in some shape to support the Government, and Democrats are in favor of levying a tax upon all these articles as far as necessary to raise a revenue for the Government, but they are not willing to levy a tax for the purpose of protecting the man who makes the blanket and the coat simply." He argues that because cutlery and agricultural implements are being shipped to Europe it is, therefore, unnecessary to have any tax on fron and steel. He says that farmers in the West "raise many million bushels of wheat and corn, hogs and cattle," and then he inquires: "Does not the price of wheat in Mark Lane fix the price in Chicago and all the world?" He tells us that the men who raise wheat in the condurty get no bounty for raising it, and leaves us to draw the corollary from this proposition, that, therefore, the manufacturer should not be protected and should receive no bounty to enable him to earry on his manufacturer should not be protected by tariff, but we can afford to pay more, and it is to the interest of the people at large to pay this increased price, as it sustains and gives living rate of wages to the hatter, the tailor, the weaver, and the

rate, let us take the case of any young ing-mills; suppose that he is a heater or puddler; from the official table, carefully prepared by the Government, you will, by the process of a simple calculation, be able to figure out that this young man can pay his board, get good protective tariff clothes that will dress him up like a gentleman on Sundays and holidays, put a good protective tariff watch in his pocket, purchase his cigars, and a reasonable amount of other luxuries, and at the end of the year he will have left a net sum greater than his paper labor competitor gets for the entire year for the same kind of work in England. He pays more for his hat, and his shoes, and his clothes. Of course he does, but he can afford it. He is only paying a small bounty that keeps up the wages of his fellow-workman.

MAINTAIN THE DIGNITY OF YOUR LABOR
by voting at the polls for American protection.
Remember, that labor in America is the badge
of nobility in the same way that aristocratic
birth is the mark of rank and distinction in the
countries of the Old World.
The man who rises like Lincoln or Garfield,
from the humblest ranks of common labor to
the high plane of statesmanship, is here respected and honorred.

We revere such men for the abilities and nobility of character that elevates them step by
step to the hights of power and fame. Let the
people of Europe bow their heads in honor to
their distinguished men, who, aided in their
progress by aristocratic influences and the accident of birth, rise to place and power, but we
bow to no such claims. We recognize no titles
except those that come from merit, ability, and
true manhood. The man who rises by the force
of his own industry, by his own taients, perseverance, and will-power, unaided by influence
or wealth, from the humble calling of a cahallaborer to that of United States Senator representing the third State in population and wealth
in the Union, is worthy not only of honor, but
of the profound admiration of every workingman in the land.

country. She would then tax our wheat in the same way as we now tax her iron. We have samply the advantage of the position, and our interests demand that this advantage shall be held.

It is claimed that the American Western farmers have not been protected; but the facts show that they have been

ENCOURAGED AND PROTECTED in the past to as great an extent as the Western manufacturers. Our Republican Administration has done for them what no other Administration of our Government has ever done. It has started them in business by donating to them their farms from the valuable land of the public domain. It very wisely started them in business by donating to their farms, to enable them to ship their produce to the markets of the world. This was a wise course, and has added to the Nation's wealth in the same way as legislative protection has stimulated manufactures that are now adding to the Nation's wealth by the annual manufacturer of \$7,000,000,000 manufactured goods. No intelligent American farmer, who will give the subject of our tariff laws proper consideration, can, consistent with his own interest, favor free trade that would deprive him of a certain home market that takes on an average nime-tenths of his was a large of life. Instead of being educated by the National Government, he educated by the National Government, he call the struggle in his youth of hard pinching poverty was the herculean effort of a great mind. Nearly all of his battles were fought in accordance with his own plans, and not on the plans and conceptions of these above him, and victory has always perched upon his banners. The greatest of Generals and the greatest of men are those who conquer great difficulties and who rise above all adversity, and triumph in the end, whether in the battles of war.

The issue is whether the grand living principles of the Republican party or the false doctrines of the Re

The Forgery in Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—It is quite evident that all the secondrels are not behind the prison bars where they belong. This is what I said to myself to-day as I was passing the Palmer House on State street, and saw the printer's devils taking into the hotel large packages of what proved to be letter-press copies of the pretended letter of Garfield to Morey on the Chinese question.

In passing my attention was attracted to the words "Infamous" and "Garfield," which, being printed in large letters, I could not well help reading. I stopped, and finding one of the papers loose, and supposing they were intended for distribution, took it with me. I inquired of one of the boys where these papers were printed, and he told me "at the job-office of P. L. Hanscom, No. 106 Madison street," and that they were being delivered "to the Democratic headquarters.

I afterwards called at the office of P. L. Hanscom & Co., and solicited from them two or three copies of the documents which they had been printing for the Democratic Committee. One clerk said he supposed he could give me one or two; but on inquiring of another was answered that there was not a single copy left; that the last of them were sent over an hour before.

If I had my way every member of that Committee would be prosecuted for libel, and made subject to all the penalties possible for circulating as genuine what they must all know is a copy of a forged document, for the purpose of defaming a man who has unquestionably asclear a record as any public man this country has produced.

More Life-Saving Appliances Needed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Voting Money to Army Nursea.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Judge Wallace is reported as having, in a Democratic meeting in Maskell Hall in this city, arraigned Gen. Garfield for voting against "giving a sum of money to a charitable institution known as the Little Sisters of the Poor, who during the Civil War so herolically ministered to the wants of the wounded soidiers on the battle-field." Ip other words, Judge Wallace appeals to the prejudices of the Catholics and seeks to make it a crime for Gen.

Others claiming, though for known to been, in the Federal service. Not one of the cither, as reported, was known as having been under free. Such is the showing of the Louisiana Be and Sallors Hancock Club." It may be a that there are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators and Sallors," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators and Sallors," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators and Sallors," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators and Sallors," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators and Sallors," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators and Sallors," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators and Sallors," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators," as known to "the Battler are in New Orleans, of "Ex-Union Solators," and the showing of the Louistana Decenture and the showing of the Solators, and the showing of "Ex-Union Solators, and the showing of "Ex-Union Solators, and

which Democrats are forever brating forbids Congress to vote money to an institution. But did the Little Sis Poor minister to our wounded on field? Is it not an organization for a of the poor of cities by the aid of the comere agent for the distribution of aim ed that it ministered to the wounded.

The New Bridgeport Pumping-Works.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Oct., 27.—A friend has made some suggestions to me in regard to the new Brid, port pumping-works which are well worth ca ful consideration by the city authorities. He says that in order to be effective they must pump up all the water and sewage that now runs down the canal and as much more as may be sary to cleanse the river. That which flow urally would be the largest part of the ex

sary to cleanse the river. That which flows naturally would be the largest part of the expense, while the additional amount of water thrown over could not be more than a fraction of what is now passing freely down the canal. And, besides, it is claimed that the canal itself is not large enough to carry off all that is required to thoroughly cleanse the river.

The remedy he proposes is to build the pumps near the Desplaines, at the head of the Ogden Ditch, first having built a very strong builwark over which to pump the water and sewage into the river, where there is ampic space to carry off all that the pumps could throw over into it. The cost of the works would be no more than to build them at Bridgeport, while the expense of a lock and its obstruction to navigation would be avoided. The water would continue to flow down the canal as now, while the pumping-works, if of sufficient capacity, would dispose of any volume of water that may be necessary to cleanse the river to any desirable extent. Till the canal can be enlarged to double its present capacity, this seems to be the best plan that has yet been suggested to relieve our great and rapidly growing city from the dangers incident to a somewhat stagnant and flithy river. It certainly would save the expense of a lock, its obstruction to navigation, and the expense of pumping up the water that now flows freely down the canal. Will the city authorities please examine this plan and the ground to which it refers, and give it such consideration as its importance surely demands?

W. B.

NEW ORLEANS.

The "Ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Hancock Club," and Their "Grand Complimentary Hancock Entertains

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. New ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—The Louisians New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.—The Louisiana Democratic leaders have shown themselves in a new rôle. They have actually organized an "Ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Hancock Club." Such an organization must needs be brought out in a public and appropriate manner. The affair was loudly heralded, as a matter of course. "It was a miserably mistaken idea to suppose, as was claimed by the Radicals, that the 'Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors' were all for Garfield. Such a claim could be proven to be false, even in the South. New Orleans had a goodly share of these 'Ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' still in her midst. New Orleans, of all other cities in the South, had most cause to bold Hancock in kindly remembrance. In New Orother cities in the South, had most cause to bold Hancock in kindly remembrance. In New Orleans these 'Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors' would show to the world that Gen. Hancock was still their favorit leader. In New Orleans, then, there was to be a grand reunion of 'The Boys in Blue' for the Democratic side of the house." The program, as extensively circulated, was not without its attractions: without its attractions:

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HANCOCK EN-Given by the EX-UNION SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HANCOCK Odd-Fellows' Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1880, at half-past 7 o'clock p/m. Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Honorary

Maj.-Gen. WinnerCapt. William George, President.
Col. Eugene Tisdale, Chairman Committe
Arrangements. Arrangements.
OBDER OF EXERCISES.
Overture by the Crescent Regiment Band.
1. Opening Address of President.
2. Comic Song—"When the Pigs Begin to Pry

8. Resolutions.

Music by the Band.

4. Original Poem—Mr. Mark F. Bigney.

5. Banjo Solo, etc.—William Payne—Introducing several other instruments.

6. Remarks—By the Hon. E. A. Burke, Judge-W. R. Whittaker, Gov. John McEnery, and others.

Billy Payne's Musical Trio.

7. Popular Selections—Payne, Orth, and Norie.

8. Oration—By the Hon. B. John Ellis for his representative.

representative).
Music by the Band.

8. Oration—By the Hon. E. John Ellis (or his representative).

Music by the Band.

With so fine a program, success was, as a matter of course, to be assumed. To believe the city press is to grant that all expectations were fully realized. The "Ex-Union Soldiers and Sallors" gave a "Grand Complimentary Hancock Entertainment"; and the affair was all that could be desired. One wonders none the less at some suggestive points seen in the program.

The "Ex-Union Soldiers and Sallors," for instance, should have orators of their own. Why call on the Hon. E. John Ellis to deliver the oration? Why on the Hon. E. A. Burke? Or why, again, of all others, call on Gov. John Mc-Enery? The Hon. E. John Ellis, it is true, is "the Silver-Tongued Orator" of Louisiana. He was to be remembered, on the other hand, as the "Silver-Tongued Orator" an anguing the crowd preparatory to the attack on the "Ex-Union Soldiers and Sallors" on the bloody and ever-to-be-remembered 14th of September. The Hon. E. A. Burke? Or personally not unpopular,—indeed, rather liked by Republicans,—was the actual leader in the over-throw of the Louisiana Republican Government, and was not the one likely to be called upon to address an organization of "Ex-Union Soldiers and Sallors." Gov. McEnery, again, has been, perhaps, the most bitter and unrelenting of any man in Louisiana against all "carpet-baggers."—"Ex-Union Soldiers and Sallors, "Gov. McEnery, again, has been, perhaps, the most bitter and unrelenting of any man in Louisiana against all "carpet-baggers."—"Ex-Union Soldiers and Sallors." For the manes appeared on the program belonging to such as made even a pretense of ever having been in the Union National survice. These were the names of Capt. William George. President; Col. Eugene Tisdale, Chairman Committee of Arrangements; and Judge W. R. Whitaker, proposing to make a few remarks. All the others were of the true Confederate type.

The matter had a salty lock from the start. The organization of the "Boys in Blue" took the case in hand. Capt. George a record as any public man this country has produced.

More Life-Saving Appliances Needed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

New Lenox, ill., Oct. 24.—Most of the readers of The Throune will recollect the exploits of Capt. Boyton, of his passing day after day in the water while the stream was full of drifting ice, experiencing no particular physical harm. Although the Captain is a remarkably tough, hardy man, yet suppose the company that owned the ill-fated steamer Alpena had seen fit to furnish not only the common life-preservers, but

Although the Captain is a remarkably tough, hardy man, yet suppose the company that owned the ill-fated steamer Alpena had seen fit to furnish not only the common life-preservers, but a suit of water-proof armor similar to that Capt. Boyton uses to each passenger, would not many of the passengers have lived to reach the shore?

The majority of the shipwrecks happen at seasons of the year when the weather is so cold that immersion in the cold water is death, while drowning might be prevented by a life-preserver. It is about time there was some legislation compelling stemaship companies to provide for such contingencies as happen more or less every year,—like the wreck of the Alpena. The performances of Capt. Boyton at least show what might be done. And the traveling public should demand that transportation companies provide their passengers with something more than a simple life-preserver, as there is no time of the year but that the waters of the great likes are so cold that an immersion of a few hours would be dangerous to most constitutions. Kincs.

Voting Money to Army Nurses.
To the Battor of The Chicago Tribusa.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Judge Wallace is reported as having, in a Democratic meeting in Maskell Hall in this city, arraigned Gen. Garfield for voting against "giving a sum of money to a charitable institution known as the Lattle Sisters of the Poor, who during the Civil War so heroically ministered to the wants of the wounded soidlers on the battle-field." Ip other words, Judge Wallace appeals to the prejudices of the Cestbelle and early current of the Poor, who during the Civil War so heroically ministered to the wants of the wounded soidlers on the battle-field." Ip other words, Judge Wallace appeals to the prejudices of the Cestbelle and early current of the C

FINANCIAL Forty Year First Mortgage SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Railway Company.

THIS ROAD IS LEASED BY THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. Co., hich owns nearly all its Capital Stock, and Guarantees the Principal and Interest

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erest allowed on daily balances.
UVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investnt securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London. Buy and sell all American Securities upon the Lon-ion Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

STOCKS OUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN. DAY & FIELD BANKERS AND BROKERS, embers of the New York Stock Exchange,

130 La Salle-st. ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, JR. CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special. Wabash & 1930, Denver, South Park & Pacific 7s, and other choice Railroad Bonds for sale.

R. R. LEAR, C. I. HUDSON, T. H. CORTIS. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. I. HUDSON & CO., Stock Brokers,

3 Exchange Court, New York, Buy and sell for investment, or on margin, all securi-ties current at New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on daily balances.

JOHN T. LESTER. CHAS. SCHWARTZ.

E. K. WILLIARD, Member New York Stock Excha
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.

mmission, Grain, and Provisions, Stocks, Son a, bought and sold on New York Stock Exchang 25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD. MINING CARDS.

BULL, DOMINGO CON. MINING CO.

CAPITAL STOCK, slower Cliff, Colorado.
SHARES, 200,000;
PAR 80.
Officers: W. H. Barnum, President; S. W. Dorsey,
Vice-President; M. E. Stevens, Secretary.
Offices, lib Broadway, New York.

ROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY. Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C.

CAPITAL 500.00.

Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.

G. R. FLINT, Pres.

E. R. MCCARTY, Vice-Pres.

W. HRANDINETEL,

H. HALL, Jr., Secretary. Treasurer.

B. A. Birdsall and R. Bames, Superintendents.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York. OPPER KNOB MINING COMPANY.

Mines: Gap Creek, Ashe Co., N. C. Stock, \$50,00. Shares, El each, intrars of Stock, Mining Trust Company, and, President; Wm. Brandreth, Vice-Presi-Treasurer: Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary, Sames, M. E., Superintendent, of Company, & Broadway, New York.

TRON SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado. CAPITAL, \$10,00,000; \$00,000 SHARES, \$20 EACH. Geo, D. Roberts, President. B. F. Verdenal, Sec'y, Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT. llowing prisoners pleaded gullty: Dermott, burgiary. Frank Troy, as-bodily injury. Willies Wright, burg-ik Worwar and Carl Produi were tried and acquitted upon a charge of burglary.
The Grand Jury yesterday heard twenty-four cases and found nine bills. In eleven cases no bills were found, and four cases were passed.
The jury will close up the docket Friday afternoon.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Margaret A. York, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to Calvin C. Bathis. The estate is valued at about \$700. In the estate of Michael Leis, minor, letters of ruardianship were issued to Michael Leis. The estate is valued at about \$300.

ITEMS. Judge Blodgett concluded the call of his chancery calendar of set cases, except some passed cases, and began the call of District Court chancery cases. A jury will be called soon after

chancery cases. A jury win be cancel soon after election.

The Stauber-McGrath case was yesterday postponed by Judge Moran until next Wednesday. He said that, as the trial would probably occupy a week or more, he did not wish to begin it so near election, as there would necessarily be an interruption in the trial, and it might better be adjourned for a few days.

Judge Moran yesterday entered an order authorizing the Cierk of the Criminal Court to appoint 500 deputy clerks to serve on election-day at the polls, to administer oaths, etc.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a divorce to Louisa J. Nellis from George K. Nellis on the ground of cruelty; to Isidor Sax from Angeligna Sax on the ground of adultery; and to Laura J. Crocker from John S. Crocker for desertion.

Edwin O. Gale commenced a suit in trespass restorday against Henry Decker, Samuel A. French, G. S. French, and Stephen A. Douglas, claiming \$5,000 damages.

The Chicago & Erie Stove Company sued Mattison Fisher and W. F. Durant for \$1,000.

Anson Kanousse began a suit in trespass to ecover \$5,000 of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minnerecover \$5,000 of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway Company.

B. E. Gallup and F. B. Peabody filed a bill
against Benjamin F. and Celista A. Stanley, Benjamin F. Hill, Assignee of Elizabeth D. Valentine, C. F. Jones, Walter Valentine, J. P. De
Coudres, Jacob Peterson, Thomas Cogswell, J. H.
Weber, O. W. Wallis, C. H. Knights, F. E. and O.
B. Rosencrans, Hiram McKentry, and Magnus
Johnson to foreclose a mertgage for \$3,97.57 on
Lots 8 and 9, Block 31, in the Village of North
Evanston.

Catherine Simond began a suit in trespass rainst T. D. Lowther to recover \$5,000 damages.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Cail of the District Courtchancery calendar. No. 16, Shaw v. Asay, on
rial. THE CALL.

JUDGE SMITH-No preliminary call. Trial call 4058, 3,064, 3,068, 3,070, and 3,072. No case on trial. JUDGE JAMESON—55, 59, 60, 61. No. 51, Lohmker JUDGE BOSEN-Sci 25, 30, 31, 10, 31, 105 in February Sci 25, 122, 122, 123, 125, 127 to 145, inclusive. No case on trial. JUDGE MORAN-Set case term No. 1,249, Lameraux V. Truman, and all cases passed to the loot of the caiendar.

JUDGE TULEY-2, 3, 4, 5. No case on hearing. JUDGE BARKEN-Set case and motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Set case and motions. JUDGE LOOMIS—NOS. 1,023, 1,030, 1,041, 1,047, 46, 1,061, 1,062, 1,063, 1,066, 1,071, 1,074, 1,087, 134, and 1,135. ORIMINAL COURT-Nos. 408, 407, 408, 455, 457, and 461.

JUDGMENTS. CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—S. H. Hale et al. v. George K. Dyas, \$15,000.

SUPERSION COURT — JUDGE SMITH—H. W. Rogers et al. v. Peter Gerhardy, Herman Stiefel and August Fisher, \$3,400.

RECOVERY OF A FAMILY RELIC.

A valuable relic has been discovered in Manipoba. Coi. James W. Taylor, United States Consul, gives the facts to the Manitoba Pree Press as follows: Some time in July last, Mr. E. W. Bigot, of Portage in Prairie, found in the hands of an Indian trader a gold hunting-case watch, which the Sioux Indian from whom it was obtained said he had taken from the body of an American officer whom he had killed. After correspondence with the maker in Liverpool, it was found that he had sold the watch-No. 14,789—in 1850 to a Mr. Crittenden, now Gen. T. L. Crittenden, of the United States army. Gen. Zittenden had given the watch to his son, the atte Lieut. John J. Crittenden, who was killed at the Custer massacre. He was the General's mly son, and the restoration of this valuable relic will be a source of great satisfaction to his inther, and to his friends generally. RECOVERY OF A FAMILY RELIC.

No other Whisker Dve equals Hill's-50 cents

BUSINESS.

Stocks More Active-Exceptional Gains.

Speculators Buying to Sell After the Election. Foreign Exchange Steady-The

Currency Movement. The Produce Markets Moderately Active and Unsettled-Provisions Stronger.

Wheat Firmer-Corn and Rye Lower-Bats Steadier -The Elevator Problem.

FINANCIAL.

To note the gain of 814 by Alton, 314 by Illi-To note the gain of \$3 by Alton, \$3 by Imnois Central, 1% by Burlington & Quiney, 1% by Rock Island, 2% by Michigan Central, 1% by St. Paul, 1% by Western Union, 5% by Houston & Texas Central, and 2% by Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, is a sufficient description of the stock market. Buying, which has been lagging a day or two, has started in again, and investors an speculators alike seem to have made up their minds to buy before and not after the elections. The stock-dealing part of the public seemed at the beginning of the week to have made up their minds not to operate actively till it wa known just what next Tuesday's verdict was to be, but a sudden change has come over them. It is noticeable that some have appeared as buyers whose sources of political information are unusually trustworthy.

and it is infer red they have news of a satisfactory character from Indiana and New York. There was an unusual volume of transactions in Illinois Central. The traffic of this road nises soon to be heavier than ever before romises soon to be neaver than ever below.

The sugar crop of Louisiana alone will be 75,000 hogsheads larger this year than last, which means increased traffic for the road both North and South. Alton rose from 125% to 123% on purchases of investors and operators, who see that it cannot fail to respond to the house of all securities. to the upward movement of ail securities. Alton common sold at 168 in the spring of 1860. eleven years ago, when the two cities it connects

-Chicago and St. Louis—had less than half their present business and population, and when the Alton had no road of its own to Kanwhen too atton had no road or the nine months and a half ending Oct. Is were \$5,990,-311,—an increase of \$243,634 over the whole of 1879. At this rate the earnings ought to give about \$4,000,000 for dividends on the stock and

surplus after paying all charges.

The demand for investment securities on the
New York Stock Exchange has been stimulated by the high price—105%—at which the City of New York has just sold its 4 per cents. Such a

figure raises the level of price of the standard railroad stocks and bonds. Experts in securities think there is too much difference between Hudson and Lackawanna, and are selling the latter short and buying Hudson against it.

The following shows the fluctuations

| 1405 | 1455 | 1485 | 1485 | 1215 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | 1225 | o. Milwaukee & St. Paul o preferred. Issouri, Kansas & Texas acific Mail elaware & Hudson elaware, Lack, & Western American Union Tel: Co.... Louisville & Nashville. Nashville & Chattanooga Houston & Texas Central. Lake Erie & Western....

Erie second 6s opened at 95%, sold at 97 and

95%, and closed at 96%. Railroad bonds in New York on Monday were in good demand, and were generally strong and higher; Erie consolidated seconds fluctuated be-tween 94% and 94%, and closed at 94%; Kansas & Texas firsts rose from 110 to 111, and closed at 110%; do seconds advanced from 68¼ to 70, and left off at 69%; Texas Pacific land-grant incomes sold up from 73% to 74%, and reacted to 74; do firsts (Rio Grande Division) rose from 87 to 89%, and reacted to 88%; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts advanced from 73½ to 75, and reacted to 74½; St. Paul & Minneapolis land-grant incomes rose from 1121/4 to 114, and reacted to 113; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented sold up from 98% to 99%, and reacted to 99; Canada Southern firsts rose from 98 to 100, and reacted to 99%; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s advanced from 41% to 42%, and re-acted to 42; Alton & Terre Haute second incomes sold up from 95 to 964; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 109% to 110; do constructions from 100% to 101%; Delaware & Hudson firsts (Pennsylvania Division, coupon) from 119 to 119%; Great Western seconds from 107 to 107½; Kansas City & Northern real-estate 7s from 108½ to 109½; do firsts (Omaha Division) from 110 to 111; Mobile & Ohio second debentures from 54% to 55%; Northwest consols from 130 to 131; do 6s from 105% to 107; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Class C, from 7614 to 771/2; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba seconds from 100% to 101; Central Pacific firsts from 113% to 113%; do do (California & Oregon Branch) from 105 to 105½, and Union Pacific firsts from 113¼ to 113¼; Boston, Hartford & Eric firsts declined from 41% to 41; Lake Erie & Western income from 65 to 64, and Onio & Mississippi seconds from 118% to 118; Mobile & Ohio third debentures fell off from 40 to 39%, and returned to 40.

and 105%. The market closed % higher for the 4s and 4%s, with 110% bid for the 4%s and 100 for the 4s in Chicago,
Foreign exchange was firm, especially for marks. Sterling posted rates were 482% and 485. Bankers' actual rates were 481% for 60-day bills and 483% for demand. For 60-day commercial bills for prompt delivery this month, 479@479% was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty-days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery, were 525½; for delivery three weeks, 525½. For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery on Havre and Marsellies, 529½@325½ was paid; the same for three weeks' delivery. delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530@529%; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94% for sixty-days, and 94%@95 for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 954,693%, and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39% for sixty-days, and 40% for demand; sixty-days'

Governments were strong. In Chicago, Dis-

trict of Columbia 3.65s were 98% and 99%; the

United States 4s, 108% and 109%; the 4%s, 109% and 110%; the 5s, 102% and 103%; and 6s, 104%

commercial were 39%. Austrian florins, 41%: Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27%. Chicago bank clearings were \$5,500,000. The currency movement was not quite so heavy, but New York exchange still sold between banks at 75c@\$1.00 per \$1,000 discount. Loans were only moderately active at 4@5 per cent on call and 6 @7 per cent on time. Local sales of securities ©7 per cent on time. Local sales of securities included large transactions in Chicago 4½8 at 4½ bid and 4½ asked, and in Cook County 4½5, for which 4½ was bid. Burlington & Quincy 5s were sold at 103. On the Chicago Board there were sales of \$10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bonds, Hastings & Dakota, at 112½, and \$5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds, 5 per cents, at 112½. The following outstations were made: Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 27.—The Public says: "Again the exchanges show that the volume of business is large, and yet not quite as large as that of the corresponding week last year, except at New York. The exchanges at this city were very large, and yet the operations in stocks were smaller than during the corresponding week last

At this time last year money was loaning in New York at 7 per cent, with a commission of 1-16 to % on some days. Now, although the oans of the banks are \$47,610,000 greater than they were a year ago, money remains easy at about 3% per cent a year. Notwithstanding the immense magnitude of the business then being done at the Stock Exchange, which swelled the clearances to \$761,277,727, for the past week they have been \$872,895,695, an increase of \$111.617.967. The sales of stocks at the Stock Exchange last week were 2,219,712 shares, 2,888,-643 shares for the same week last year, and the dealings in railroad bonds for the two weeks were nearly the same. It is expected in New York that money will soon begin to flow back

o that city. The earnings of the Chicago & Aiton Railroad for the second week in October were \$53.881 over those for the same week in 1879. From the 1st of January to Oct. 15 the earnings were \$5,999,311 against \$4,272,183 for the same time in 1879,—an herease of \$1,727,128.

Earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Rail-road for the third week of October increased Onio & Mississippi, "most excellent authority" tells the New York Herald, earned last year \$1,300,000 net after expending \$400,000 in steel rails, and nearly completing the tracks from Cincinnati to St. Louis. This surplus will be enough to pay interest on the fixed charges and dividend on the preferred stock, and more than uperintendent of the road expects to bring down the operating expenses to 52 per cent. The second mortgage 7s, due in 1911, will have one coupon paid on Nov. 1, and another coupon between the 1st and 15th of the month, and simi lar payments will be made on the Springfield Division bonds. The former are selling at about 119, the latter at about 114½, and would appear

very cheap, carrying all the overdue coupons which are attached. The decline in Union Pacific is attributed to short sales by Mr. Keene, but the bulls in the stock claim that it has in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 of assets, which will some day have to be given to the stockholders in the shape of scrip dividends, and its earnings for this month will probably exceed those of last October by \$300,-

The World says: Reading convertible bonds sold at about 50 in Philadelphia; they are regarded as worth fully twice as much as the shares, which rose to 47%. Such inequalities are generally taken advantage of by experts in se-curities, who buy the bonds and let the shares

St. Paul earnings for the third week of October were \$541,000, a comparative increase of \$48,865. The City of New York received offers of \$30,the highest bidder. The premium bid ranged from 5.79 down. The award was made at 105%.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The general stock and bondlist opened active and buoyant, the only exception being Reading, which opened at 44. and declined to 42%. Western Union advanceed to 1024. Michigan Central to 107%, Lackawanna to 97%, and Burlington & Quincy to 144%. These In the bond market there was greatly-in-

ereased activity and strength. Erie second con-solidated rose to 96 on purchases of about \$1,000,-000. Texas & Rio Grande bonds rose from 901/4 to 92½ on immense transactions, and the Texas Pacific land-grant income 7s were in request at 74% bid. At half-past 12 o'clock the general list was quiet, and fractionally below, except for Illinois Central, which was suddenly spurted up to 117, being the high est price for many years. On the second call this afternoon the stock market was active but slightly easier for the trading list, but strong for specialties and the high-priced investment stocks. Chicago & Alton had the greatest rise to-day, having sold up from 125% to 134%. At

to-day, having sold up from 125½ to 13½. At half-past 2 o clock the market was fractionally lower, with a rather quieter feeling. The bond market was also a little lower.

A private Philadelphia telegram says that it is reported that efforts are in progress to adjust Reading's floating debt. The American Committee appointed to confer with the English Committee, and which was made up strongly of the sympathizers with Mr. Gowen, has been rejected by Mr. Powell, the English representative, and a demand made that the American Committee shall represent all interests. If this is redused Mr. Powell expresses the opinion that a foreclosure must follow. The interests. It this is refused Mr. Powell expresses the opinion that a foreclosure must follow. The scheme to pay half the July coupons in cash and stamp the balance has not yet been accepted by the London holders. The recent rise in Reading here and in London appears to have been the result of a project in connection with placing a certain amount of deferred stock on the foreign market.

To the Western Associated Press.

To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Governments quiet; genrally firm.

Railroad bonds were active and irregular.

day, prought \$2.345,000, of which \$63,784 is in marks, the remainder frames.

The proposals to sell bonds to the Government to-day aggregated \$5.250,650, of which the Secretary of the Treasury accepted \$2.500,000 at 102.70 to 102.79 for 6s of 1880, and 104.75 to 105.06 for 6s of 1881.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. STATE BONDS. | STOCKS | STOCKS | C. P. bonds | 1134 | Lake Eric & Western | 215 |
U. P. firsts	1148	Ontario & Western	215
U. P. land-grant	1134	B. C. R. & Northern	635
U. P. Sinking Fund	1154	B. C. R. & Northern	635
Lehigh & Wilstedsarreith	1154	B. C. R. & Northern	635
Lehigh & Wilstedsarreith	1154	Do preferred	215
Lehigh & Wilstedsarreith	1154	Do preferred	134
Lehigh & Wilstedsarreith	1154	Do preferred	134
Lehigh & Wilstedsarreith	1154	Do preferred	135
Lehigh & Wilstedsarreith	1154	Do preferred	135
Lehigh & Wilstedsarreith	1154	Do preferred	135
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Lehigh & Wilstedsarr STOCKS.			

STATE OF TRADE.

11236

\$89, \$89, \$86,596 \$89, \$89, \$89, \$86,596 \$89, \$86,596 \$9, \$80,586,596 \$45,341,769 \$14,965,624 \$15,100,000 \$14,000,322 \$14,785,555 \$4,981,155 \$4,183,620 \$2,283,630 \$1,787,945 \$1 1879. F 781,277,728 54,606,179 24,946,328 14,794,448 12,101,9,0 12,388,116 15,388,890 4,620,056 8,284,894 4,622,070 4,085,500 1,761,408 1,377,122 2,377,122 31.8 15.7 Totals.... tside New York...

*Decrease.

As was noticed last week, there is some fregularity in the movement, but the towns at which decrease appears are nearly all the same for the two weeks. Boston and Philadelphia. of the larger cities, with San Francisco and Milwaukee, report losses, and yet no reason appears as to the first named, for less favorable reports than come from some of the other cities which maintain a continuous and handsome increase in comparison with last year. It is true, too, that at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and some other places where the bulk of transactions, growing out of manufactures, may be supposed to be relatively larger than those growing out of the movement of crops or goods, the increase remans more steady and satisfactory. But it must be expected that, on account of the disturbing influence of political interest, the reports will not be of as much significance as usual until the Presidential question has been settled. The speculation which turns in some degree upon political chances forms at present no inconsiderable part of the aggregate of business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The money market to-day
was very dull and as easy as ever. The gross
exchanges were \$10,782,503; balances, \$1.357,823.

Government bonds were quiet but generally

Government bonds were quiet but generally firmer.

The stock market shows increased strength and activity, the movement in Atchison being the more prominent feature, aithough Boston & Maine, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Wisconsin Central, Eastern, and others have apparently got the step. The changes to-day were: Atchison advanced from 13% to 128 at the opening, and on large sales soid up to 129, closing at 129% bid, 129 asked; over 600 shares were sold; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 142% to 143, closing at 144% bid 145 asked; Little Rock advanced from 56 to 56%; Ogdensburg from 23 to 24%; Summit Branch from 14% to 14%; Wisconsin Central from 9% to 10%; the preferred was steady at 23; Pullman advanced from 120 to 1224; Old Colony from 121 to 123; Eastern from 33% to 35; C., S. & C. from 18% to 18%; Boston & Lowell from 89% to 92; New York & New England from 39 to 40; Marquette from 17% to 18; Michigan Central sold up to 137%; Fort Scott from 51% to 52; do preferred, 108 to 111; Boston & Maine from 120% to 114; Boston & Lowell in 18% to 154; Wisconsin Central preferred declined 1; Rutland preferred, 4; Flint & Pére Marquette, 4; preferred, 1; Missouri, Kansas & Texas at 38%; others as before.

In railroad bonds Union Pacific Sinking Fund

ferred, 1: Missouri, Kansas & Texas at 28%; others as before.

In railroad bonds Union Pacific Sinking Fund 8s advanced from 117 to 117%; Republican Valley 6s advanced 4; Hartford & Eric 7s, %; New Mexico 7s, %; Portsmouth, Great Falis & Conway, 1; St. Jo 7s, %; Fort Scott 7s, %; do Branch sold at 186; Sandusky 7s advanced ½; Little Rock 7s declined ½; Union Pacific 6s, %; others as before.

In land stocks Water-Power advanced 1-16; no others sold. Bell Telephone sold at 88%.

To the Western Associated Press.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The closing quotations were: Atchison & T. Ist 5. 119% (Chi., Bur. & Quincy... 165

HOSTON, Oct. 27.—The closing quotations watchison & T. 1st is. 11% Chi. Bur. & Quincy.
Do land grant 7a. 117% Cim. San. & Cleve.
Do secoud 7s. 125
Boston, H. & Erle, S. 42% Little Rock & Ft. S.
Eastern R. H. 49s. 129/ N. Y. & N. England
Kas. City & Law'e & W. C.
Kat. C. St. Jo. & C. B. 7s. 14
Little Rock & Ft. S. 3s. 15
K. C. St. Jo. & C. B. 7s. 14
Little Rock & Ft. S. 3s. 15
K. C. St. Jo. & C. B. 7s. 14
Little Rock & Ft. S. 3s. 15
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FOREIGN. LONDON, Oct. 27.-Consols, 993-16. American securities-New 5s, 10414; 414s, 11314; American securities—New 58, 1045; 428, 113%; 48, 112%; 48, 112%; Railroad securities—Illiniois Central, 118½; Pennsylvania Central, 61; New York Central, 130; Erie, 45%; seconds, 98; Reading, 23%. LONDON, Oct. 27.—The amount of buillion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £53,000. 283,000.
PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Bourse (newspaper), of this city, says: "We believe the Bank of France will again raise its rate of discount to-morrow. Thursday." It is rumored that 4,000,000 francs in gold have been withdrawn from the bank.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Rentes, 86f 7c. MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

	Special Disputes to	The Unicago Tribune
	NEW YORK, Oct. 27	The mining-stock m
	ket was fairly active to-	day. Closing quotatio
	Amie 66	Horn Silver
	American Flag 35	Hukill
	Bechtel	Independence
	Belle Isle 53	La Crosse
	Battle Creek500	Little Chief
	Bull Domingo500	Little Pittsburg
	Bonanza Chief 26 Consolidated Virginia. 275	Moose
	Chrysoite700	Rappahannoek
	Climax 66	Red Elephant
	Columbia Con120	south Bodie
	Copper Knob 62 Dahlonega	South Hite
1	Durango 16	North Belle Isle
į	Dunderberg 60	Malachite
ı	Eureka Consolidated. 17%	Miner Boy
ı	Girard	South Bulwer
	Grand Prize 234	Unadilia
1	Great Eastern 55	Union Consolidated
1	Green Mountain430	Vandewater1

weaker prices were noticed in the fancies. Ca-laveras sold lower at 30; Chrysolite declined from 763 to 713; Unadilla did a good business in large lots at 15@16; Climax sold down to 65 from 69. Other stocks remained quiet. SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.-Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co., Madison Copper. 2
new 234 Pewablc, new 21
Catumet & Hecla. 255
Cataipa. 356
Cataipa. 156
Category Falls. 12
Franklin. 124

Silver Islet. 36

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec-

ord Wednesday, Oct. 27:
CITY PROPERTY.
Wentworth av. near Thirty-sixth st. w f. 24x130
ft. dated Oct. 25 (Frank Riedle to Bichard Wentworth av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 2kx130 ft, dated Oct. 25 (Frank Riedle to Richard Fiddelke).

Arnold st, Si8-10 ft n of Thirtieth, w f, 25x130 ft, improved, dated Oct. 8 (Samuel Hurd to Louise Beyerman).

West Monroe st, n w cor of Seeley, s f, 347-10x L35 ft, dated Oct. 25 (Stephen W, Rawson to Cella F, Marshall).

West Monroe st, adjoining the above, s f, 347-30 Stankle), dated Oct. 25 (Same to Martha Skinkle). 2,975 Allport st, 75 ft n of West Nineteenth, e f, 25x 125 ft, dated Oct. 25 (August Waiter to Frank Krejei)..... 125 ft, dated Oct. 25 (August Waiter to Frank Krejel).
Cossit st. 2011 s of Fulum, wf. fixit5 ft. dated Oct. 25 (Master in Chancery to Charles J. Hull).
Twenty-fifth st, se cor of South Park av, n.f. 25x12 ft. improved, dated Fot. 25 (Benjamin E. Gallup to George F. Bissell).
Millard av, 200 ft s of West Twenty-fifth st, ef, undivided 10-lishs of 5x12 ft. dated Oct. 15 (E. A. Lawrence to S. B. French).
Millard av, undivided 5-lishs of the above lot, dated Sept. 27 (H. L. Edwards to same).
Leavitts t, 100 ft. nof Van Buren, wf. 25x120 ft, improved, dated Oct. 27 (George L. Congdon to Elizabeth Stengele).
Fourth av, 527 ft. s of Harrison st, ef, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 7 (R. R. Cherry to E. A. Cammings).
Wentworth av, n. e cor of Seventeenth st. wf, 15bt185 and 77½ ft. dated Oct. 25 (Master in Chancery to Hetzy H. R. Green).
Sate st, sof and near Twenty-eighth, wf. Six 186 ft. dated Oct. 2 (A. W. Clark to John H. Clongh). 1.015 600

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVE.
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Western av. s of Edbrook place, e f. 25x123 ft., dated Oct. 23 (John Johnston, Jr., to John Mutsch).... and Hamline)
Homer st, n w cor of Seymour av, s f, 119/4x124
ft, dated Oct, 2s (asame to John D. Freese)...
Lot 3 of s 1244 ft of Lot W, Powell's 425/4 ft of e
7 acres of Block 5 of e /s n e M Sec. 2s. 4d. 18,
dated Oct, 26 John Johnston, Jr., to Julius
Nelson).

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipn of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding

	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
	1880,	1879.	1950.	1979.	
our, bris	24.894	24,255	12,538	12.750	
heat, bu	178,066	285,770	55,731	84,917	
rn, bu	421,950	207.675	124,276	23 1,038	
ts, bu	200,122	87,331	96,002	27,32	
e. bu	28,925	13,255	13,834	4,980	
rley, bu	61,790	59,436	92,935	28,100	
ass-seed, Bs	137,565	422,449	241,776	287,450	
ax-seed, Bs	1,838,190	1.258,410	535,625	26,300	
oom-corn, bs	150,000	179,000	96.63	47,573	
red meats, bs	22,470	100,490	1.473.850	1,712,710	
ef, tcs	329	2007.00	50	21	
ef, bris	CONTRACTOR	********	152	13	
rk, bris	216	207	546	437	
rd, bs	46,000	cn.010	1,087,238	1,105,30	
low, 2s	95,041	78,845	1	175.68	
110W, 200	146,320	162.065	125,001	64.500	
tter. 28		41,322	3,277	6.117	
re hogs, No	21,538		443	58	
ttle. No	4,923	5,605	440	60	
eep, No	1,180	1,101	004 440	305.40	
des, hs	218,424	203,673	234,240	OLD, MA	
ghwines, bris		50	4444	*******	
ool, Bs	80,978	626,925	134,750	29,83	
tatoes, bu	18,607	7,755	3,114	2,56	
al, tons	9,716	8,764	2,362	3,684	
y, tons	206	160	110	4	
mber, m	4,384	5,409	3,354	2,702	
ingles, m	1,840	8,765	910	1.040	
L bris	5,068	1,396	4,043	8,250	

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city onsumption: 7.825 bu wheat, 3.665 bu corn, 2.367

bu oats, 1,524 bu rye, 2,211 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 35 cars red winter wheat, 26 cars Nos. 2 and 3 winter, 14 cars rejected; 146 cars No. 2 spring, 53 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 8 cars no grade, 2 cars mixed (298 wheat, of which 77 are winter); 424 cars and 8,100 bu No. 2 corn, 1 car yellow, 131 cars and 11,900 bu high mixed, 49 cars rejected (605 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 54 cars No. 2 white, 32 cars and 7,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 58 cars rejected, 1 car no grade oats); 19 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 1 car No 2 barley, 18 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars No. 4 do, 2 cars No. 5 do (32 barley). Total (1,102 cars), 570,000 bu Inspected out: 9,722 bu wheat, 179,737 bu corn,

7,180 bu oats, 8,734 bu barley. The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday. Provisions were firmer, though unsettled, with a much better demand for winter deliveries of meats for export, and more inquiry early for November pork. higher, reacting from the decline of the previ-ous day, in sympathy with the fact of smaller receipts, but turned down later. Corn was again on the down grade, but receded very slowly, holders being relatively firm. Oats were steadler, rye easier, and barley higher, chiefly for present delivery. Mess pork closed 10@12%c higher, at \$11.12%@11.15 for November, \$12.25@12.27% for January. Lard closed 74@10c higher, at \$7.75@ 7.774 for November and \$7.70@7.724 for January. Short ribs closed stronger, at \$3.224 for January. Spring wheat closed stronger, at \$1.00% bid for November and \$1.01%@1.02 for December. Red winter closed at 99c for cash in good locations. Corn closed \%6\%c lower, at 39%c for October and 39%c for November. Oats closed steady, at 28%c for October and 28%c for November. Rye closed 4c lower, at 82c spot and 826824c for November. Barley was 162c higher, closing at 83c cash and 824c for November. Hogs were active and 5c higher, at \$4.30@ 4.50 for light and at \$4.00@4.60 for heavy. Cattle were dull and weak. Sales were at \$2,00@5.75. In the dry-goods market the changes were few and unimportant. There was a well-sustained

movement and a steady set of prices. Groceries continue in good seasonable demand and values remain without important fluctuations. Sugars were reported stronger in sympathy with New York. Coffees were steady. Sirups were easy. There was a good degree of activity in the dried fruit trade and a pretty steady set of prices. Fish remained firm as previously quoted, mackerel alone showing a lack of strength. In the market for dairy products there was but slight change. Butter continues to move with some freedom, while cheese is quiet. Both were fairly firm. The changes in the oil market were confined to a further de-cine in extra lard oil of lc and a reduction to

48c in the price of turpentine. Pig-iron was quoted quiet and steady, as were also coal, wood, eather, and bagging. Lumber was fairly active at the yards at unaltered prices. The cargo market was more liberally stocked, and active. Wool remains steady, with a fair order trade, chiefly with Western consumers. Hay was in request for shipment and firm, timothy being higher. Hides were steady, the demand continuing sufficiently good to absorb the offerings. Broom-corn and seeds were in request and steady. The sales of poultry were rather light, and prices irregular owing to the large supply on the street. Potatoes were in fair demand and steady, though large receipts were reported.

Green fruits were selling at former prices.

Lake freights were active and steady at 6%c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 530,000 Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55%c per 100 hs for flour to Liverpool, 58%c for do to Glasgow, 66%c for lard and meats to

Liverpool, 71c for do to Hamburg. The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yes-terday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo were 519,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 350,000 bu. The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts— Flour, 19,867 brls; wheat, 255,350 bu; corn, 309,326 bu; cats, 126,600 ou; corn-meal, 130 sacks; rye, 1,212 bu; barley, 42,200 bu; malt, 1,700 bu; pork, 445 bris; beef, 3,808 bris; cut meats, 4,100 pkgs; ard, 2,767 pkgs; whisky, 402 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,000

wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, 184,000 bu; rye, The following table shows the quantities of The following table shows the quantities of four, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending Week ending Oct. 25, 1859.
Oct. 25, 1859. Oct. 18, 1889. Oct. 25, 1859.
Flour, bris. 105,0006110,000 125,0006130,000 115,0006130,000 Wheat, grs. 185,0006130,000 125,0006130,000 125,0006130,000 125,0006130,000

*Sacka.
Also 30,798 bu rye and 155,225 bu barley shipped by rail.
Of the wheat shipped last week, the Northwestern took out 35,632 bu and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.
Paul took & 53,830 bu.
The following table shows the distribution of

the breadstuffs shipped from this city during

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Michigan Central S. & M. S. P. F. W. & C. P. C. & S. L. Baltimore & Ohio Grand Trunk	13.770 8,788 9,170 2,540 1,000 5,778	18,660	11,147 99,099 7,764 8,307 1,635 36,672	150,03 229,14 65,49 6,91 28,96 136,28
Total rail By canal 'O Butalo O Erie Fo Port Huron O Montreal O Collingwood Fo other ports		75,604 13,810 138,083 15,000	169,817 1,467,764 129,510 6,600 80,716 36,148 9,750	619,25
Totals	67.067	245,486	1,979,700	651,95

The following were the aggregate receipts of the articles named in this city since the close of last year: 2,208,885 bris flour, 16,153,605 bu wheat, 84,276,211 bu corn, 17,591,379 bu oats, 1,401,402 bu rye, 3,135,388 bu barley, 139,541,903 lbs flax-seed, 129,220,758 lbs hog meats, 51,354,425 lbs lard, 55, -308,501 lbs butter, 5,103,645 hogs, 1,112, 257 cattle, 276,043 sheep, 54,790,630 lbs hides, 30,097,510 lbs wool, 2,006,952 tons coal, 1,328,126,000 feet lumber, 987,922 bris salt. The Board of Trade of this city has decided to

do no business next Tuesday, but give the time to the National election. Grain receipts dated yesterday commanded a premium in the cases where it pays to carry into next month. New receipts would also carry into the winter term for 1/2 additional to the

first storage charge.

We have less wheat in store now than a year We have less wheat in store now than a year ago, but a great deal more grain of all kinds; about one-third more. It now looks as if the experience of last winter was in danger of being repeated. It is well known that our elevators were blocked with grain during the greater part of last winter, the result being that large quantities of grain went around us. Then it was something which the members of the Board of Trade could not help, as prices were forced up by parties outside. This year it seems to be chiefly local confidence which is sustaining SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN RILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Hart 84, 251 ft n of Porty-third, e f, 34x125 ft,

prices at a relatively high point. No one prices at a relatively high point. No one should question the abstract right of a man to offer any price he pleases, so long as he is able and willing to pay that price when the property is delivered. But it is to the interest of both buyer and seller, at least of receivers and shippers on commission, that our warehouses should be at the close of navigation much more nearly empty than they are now. It would foster a healthy trade all through the winter, during which time the they are now. It would foster a healthy trade all through the winter, during which time the warehouses might become gradually filled up, performing their legitimate office. The elevator should be a check on railroad extortion by offering a place in which to store stuff while vessels are locked up in ice. It rather fosters railroad extortion if the elevators be filled up to been with the present stocks should be rebegin with. Our present stocks should be reduced at the rate of about 2,000,000 bu per week during the remaining part of the season of navi-

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and unsettled, but ranged higher than the preceding afternoon under a variable demand. Hogs were quoted unsettled, but ranged higher than the preceding afternoon under a variable demand. Hogs were quoted firmer at the outset, with a somewhat smaller supply, and the rather sharp decline of Tuesday induced a rather free filling of short pork at the outset, one local operator buying a large line. The demand being filled the market fell off, weakened sharply after 12 o'clock, and then reacted slightly. Lard was relatively steady at an advance of 7½c. Meats were quoted strong on futures under a much better export demand, and there were indications of a much larger business than was reported. As one observer put it, "there was not a broker on the floor but had orders to buy more or less boxed meat for December." We note that Liverpool reported on advance of 3½cd in meats, though lard was 6d lower.

MESS PORK—New advanced 102124c, fell off 17½c, and closed loc above the latest prices of Tuesday, at \$11.32\tilde{2}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{5}\tilde{5}\tilde{6}\tilde{1}\tilde{5}\tilde{6}\ti

\$7.25 \$4.00 \$7.10 \$7.35 7.45 4.80 7.30 7.55 6.45 4.55 6.40 6.70 6.30 4.15 6.40 6.40 6.30 4.30 6.45 Short ribs, seller October, closed at \$7.25. Long clears quoted at \$8.30 loose and \$7.10 boxed; Cumberlands, Flosic boxed; clong cut hams. Speake; sweet-pick.ed hams quoted at \$4,30% for long is average; green hams, same average, \$6,30% for long is average; Bacon quoted at \$5,40% for shoulders, \$35% for hort ribs, \$6,40% for short ribs, \$6,40% for short ribs, \$6,40% for hams, quotes s. 54,685g for short clears, ased and packed. sr—Quiet. We quote white at 5655g and yel-sr—Quiet. We quote white at 5655g and yel-GREASE—Quies. We did at \$7.0047.35 for mess, \$8.0048.25 for extra mess, and \$14.00414.30 for hams.

TAILOW—Quies and steady at \$4.056 for city and \$44556 for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-There was a little more doing, and no material change in prices. A few lots were taken by ex-

rial change in prices. A few lots were taken by exporters, and there was a moderate local trade. Sales were reported of 150 brls and 450 bags winters on private terms; 200 brls and 1,500 bags double spring extras, partly at \$5.10; 250 brls and 220 sacks low grade at \$2.562.75. Total equal to 2,200 brls. Export flours were quoted at \$4.57569.475 for good to choice extras, and rye-flour at \$4.965.00.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady. Sales were 11 cars bran at \$11.75612.00; 4 cars middlings at \$12.75613.25; 3 cars wheat-screenings at \$56800 per bu; 12 cars feed at \$17.00615.00; 1 car coarse corn-meal at \$15.00 per ton on track; and 1,000 brls corn-meal on private terms.

orn-meal on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, but chiefly on SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, but chiefly on local account, but unsettled. The market advanced \$\fomega_c\$ but declined \$\fomega_c\$ and closed at about the latest prices of Tuesday. The Liverpool market reported "firmly held," which was supposed to mean duil; but our receipts were smaller, and the weather looked as if a storm was brewing. These were reasons enough for more firmness here, in a speculative way, though our market is confessedly above an export basis, and stocks are growing in size. It was understood, however, that seaboard stocks are small, and some think that one will soon melt away under the better demand daily expected, especially it had weather keeps back receipts there are nothing else yesterday to make the company of the company of the storm of a war in Western Europe. Never apprehension of a war in Western Europe. Never apprehension of the first was a moderate demand for spot wheat, and prices for \$\text{No.2}\$ depended largely upon the question of storage. Regular closed at \$25\fomega_c\$ receipts dated last Tuesday at \$25\fomega_c\$ and those dated yesterday at \$25\fomega_c\$ receipts dated last Tuesday at \$25\fomega_c\$ and those dated yesterday at \$25\fomega_c\$ closing at \$1.03\fomega_c\$ October was quiet at \$25\fomega_c\$ closing at \$150\fomega_c\$ of \$1.00\$ were reported of \$1.00\$ to \$0.2\$ and \$1.00\$ closing at \$1.00\$ of \$1.00\$ were reported of \$1.00\$ to \$0.2\$ and \$1.00\$ closing at \$1.00\$ of \$1.00\$ and \$1.00\$ of \$1.00\$ to \$0.00\$ and \$1.00\$ of \$1.00\$

and closed at \$1.034. Celebr November ranged at 39562810.056, closing at \$1.035. October was quiet at 28562610, closing at \$1.035. October was quiet at 285610 above December. Spot sales were reported of 71.000 bu No. 2 at 29562810.052. 24.000 bu No. 3 at 785620. 24.000 bu No. 2 at 29562810.052. 24.000 bu No. 3 at 785620. 24.000 bu No. 3 at 785620. 24.000 bu No. 3 at 785620. 25.000 bu No. 2 red, at 2862 1.200 bu iong-berried do at \$1.05620. 25.000 bu No. 2 red, at 2862 1.200 bu iong-berried do at \$1.05620. 25.000 bu No. 2 red, at 2862 1.200 bu iong-berried do at \$1.05620. 25.000 bu No. 2 red, at 2862 1.200 bu iong-berried do at \$1.05620. 25.000 bu No. 2 red, at 2862 1.200 bu rejected at \$862822. 2.400 bu ye sample at 2862410. Total, 2000 bu. Also, 2800 bu No. 2 mixed at 2862 than 28862 total 28

use:
Good to choice medium tub..
Coarse or dirty tub......
Fine unwashed fleece......

Following are the quotations:

has given place to a stronger feeling. The freight, and rise in price of cares strengthen the yard market, and the for cargoes to complete assortments son closes. Following are the quotati

son closes. Following are the quotation First and second clear, I and 2 inch. First and second clear, I and 2 inch. First and second clear, 13(a)15 inch. First and second clear, 13(a)15 inch. Third clear do. First and second clear rough, I inch. Third clear do First and second clear dressed siding. Flooring, second common dressed siding. Flooring, second common dressed. Box-boards, 18 inch and upwards. A stock boards, 18 inch and upwards. B stock boards, 18(a)2 inch. C stock boards, 18(a)2 inch. C stock boards, 18(a)2 inch. Fencing, first quality. Fencing, 80, 2

mon boards, No. 2, It and Is feet, mon boards, No. 2, It and Is feet, mension stuff, 2023 feet ber, 4x4 to 5xx, inclusive, Is ft under, ets, fiat, rough, and good.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.
Cattle.
3,211
4,923
6,000

15,770

... 914 ... 443

16.50 15.00 15.00

6,345

aproved. A 3,078

Green piece stuff Green common inch..... Green medium Green good inch..... Standard shingles...

LUMBER.

No. 4 ht sease; histo by sample at 4820 on track and 7,500 but at 6260 free on board. Total, 61,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Whent was not much changed, closing at \$1,004 for November and \$1,015 for December. Sales 70,000 bu at \$25,600 for November. \$1,015,611,05 for December, and \$1,035,611,05 for January. Winter wheat -5,000 bu at \$1,035,611,05 for December. Corn closed at 285,6 for the month and 285,6 for November. \$45,60 for May, and 485,600 for December. Onto \$2,000 bu at 285,6 for November. Onto \$1,000 bu at 285,6 for November. Aless \$6,000 bu at 285,6 for November. Onto \$1,000 bu at 285,6 for November and \$1,000 bu at 285,6 for November. With sales of \$1,000 bu at 285,6 for November. With sales of \$1,000 but at 285,6 for November. With sales of \$1,000 but at 285,6 for November.

BROOM-CORN-Was in fair request and firm Dealers are receiving stock they have bought in the country, but say they are shipping rather freely, and supplies do not increase very fast: BUTTER—The market had no new features. There was a moderately active demand from the local and Eastern trade and previous prices were being asked and obtained for all qualities. Stocks are in no way

GS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair leady, with a few exceptions. Chlorof on, and loding were quoted exceptions. George's \$ 100 bs. Grand bank GREEN FRUITS-Were in the io, fancy.....lo, prime to chi lo, fair to good. Patent cut-loaf... Crushed... Powdered. Granulated stand No. 1 timothy, P ton No. I prairie.
HIDES—Were in moderate r
The supply is only fair. Quotatio
Green-cured hides. light. \$\Psi\$ b.
Green-cured heavy.
Damasced hides.
Calf. \$\Psi\$ b.
Dry saited. \$\Psi\$ b.
Sheep pelts. wool estimated.... Sheep pelts wool estimated.

OILS—Lard-oil was again easy, with extra quied down to 6fc. Lower quotations for turpestiae reads of the control of turpestiae reads of the carbon. Elaine.

Carbon lie test.

Carbon lie test.

Carbon lie test.

Lard no 1.

Lard No 1.

Lard No 2.

Linseed away.

Linseed boiled. Sperm.
Whale, winter bleached.
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pu
Neatsfoot oil, extra.
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.
Bank oil.
Staits

The re

CATTLE SALES.

NEW YORK

ends, \$4.4064.00; pigs, \$4.25; best grad EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 27.—CATT day, 445 head of through and 114 of y for two days, 445 head through and 1, for this week's sales full, with good to prime, which sold readily at fair over last week; best shipping gradies butchers' stock, \$4.564.39; common buils, stags, and fat cows, £2.068.73; and not much asked for at \$4.268.30; head; total for three days, 3.0%.

HOUS—Receipts to-day, 25.6 head; \$2.20; Philadelphias, \$4.068.62; Yorke SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 13.00 head; \$3.50; selling fair at \$2.266.4.78. KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chica KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—The KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 37.—The ports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 165: shipments ive for feeders and pony butchers' selling only fair; native shippers, suckers and feeders, \$2.000, 4.5: n 2.75; half-breeds, \$2.400, 25; grass Te HOGS—Receipts, 1.74; shipments, and firmer; choice, \$1.564, 4.00; is mixed packing, \$8.564, 3.00.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—CATTLE—Sup mixed native, butchers' grades, a brought previous prices: fair dem steers, but none being offered; no beipts, 1.30; shipments, 1.20.
SHEEP—Unchanged; receipts, 500; HOGS—Retter on light grades; Y mores, \$4.2004, 35; mixed packing, \$4.505, 100; shipments, 1.20.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 37.—HOGS—Out \$3.50; light, \$4.4004, 45; packing, \$4.14004, 400; shipments, \$4.500; shipmen Statts.

Turpentine.

Miner's oil.

Nanhtha. deodorized, 63 gravity.

Gasoine. 8 deorces.

Gasoine. 8 deorces.

POULTRY AND GAME. Were slow and eart.

The offerings were large, and the weather raw and had fire live birds. Chickens soid at 787-9c and unknown of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and gester of the chickens were \$3.00 per doz, and store the consider for the late variety. Pancy loss bracks the outside for the late variety. Pancy loss bracks the consider dorf the late variety. Pancy loss bracks the considerate, but soore loss were reported at \$2.300 cl. \$1.00 per doz were taking the good grades. Printing and chickens were taking the good grades. Printing and the state were taking the good grades. Printing and the state were taking the good grades. Printing and the state were taking the good grades. Printing and the state were taking the good grades. Printing and the state were taking the good grades. Printing and the state were taking the good grades. Printing and the state were taking the good grades. Printing and the good grades are the good grades. Printing and good grades. Pr ported at \$2.562.45. Fixx-seed sold a and October in settlement at \$1.50. Clor at \$4.509.440.

SALT—Was steady, with fair sales: Fine salt, per bri. outside for Onondaga. Coarse salt, per bri. Dairy, without sacks.

Dairy, without sacks.

Ashton dairy, per sack.

Ground alum, in bags.

Liverpool fine, brown sacks.

Liverpool fine, brown sacks. INDIANAPOLIS. BY TELEGRA

FOREIGN. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chica
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—11:30 a. m.—

12; No. 2, 38 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 38

Spring, No. 1, 38 3d; No. 2, 88 3d; w

No. 2, 38 8d; club, No. 1, 108 2d; No.

Now. No. 1, 58 4d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 71s 6d. Lard.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—COTTON—M

6536 15-16c; sales, 8,000 bales; special

LIUE, American, 6,500.

PROVISIONS—BOST—Prime meas,

clear, 45a. REFINED PETROLEUM-10d-SPIRITS TURPENTINE-33s 6d. LONDON, Oct. 27.—LINSEED OIL-REIN-Pale, 7s 12d. ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM-The following were received by 4 1 Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27-11:30 a. m.—Wheat-Winter, Sa 10dels 34; say white, 6a Sedes 1; citolly 5a Tello 2d. Ils 6d. Lard, 44a.
LONDON, Oct. 27.—LIVERPOOL—Squiry, but prices firmly held. Corn sit as a state of the control LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27-11:30 s. m

Special Dispatch to The Chic New York, Oct. 27.—Grain—Wiensive on speculative account, bands in the earlier transactions, a receding about 160% to a bu, closing less animation, and a lower ranger from the West. Cable advices of access; offerings more liberal; 80. 1 red, in lots, at \$1.190 closing at \$1.100 chief, chiefly closing at \$1.15% bid. 128,000 bu do. 81.15% bid. 128,000 bu do. 90 bu Special Disputch to The Chi

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at the declined Sept. S. Sales were reported of 450 bris thinked goods on the basis of fill per guilon for highwines. WOOL—Was steady and in only fair order regast. Western manufacturers are ordering for immediate LUMBER.

The market for cargoes was more settre and steaty. The receipts were larger, and boats were arrived throughout the day. They went away rapidy, as few were carried over. Piece stuff was quoted at 8.3Th, as the outside, and inch sold at previous price. Following are the controllers. The yard market continues fairly active

\$100

instances lower. The receipts, though showing a marked increase over the previous day's run, were marked increase over the previous day's run, were marked increase over the previous day's run, were marked increase over the total for the expired part of the week fell some short of the arrivals for the sume time inst week, but no class of buyers for the sum time inst week, but no class of buyers of the sum time in urgent need of stock, and sales appeared to stand in urgent need of rices. The quality were difficult except at reduced prices. The quality were difficult except at reduced prices. The quality of the supply averaged poor. There were more old cors and scales was small. There were two or three bunches of extra cattle for which high prices were obtained. \$3.095.095.75 being paid, but the bulk of the trading was done under \$4.00. Serabs sold at \$2.095.00 common to good native butchers' stock at \$2.095.00 common to good native butchers' stock at \$2.095.00 common to good native butchers' stock at \$2.005.00 common to choice whyouther Texas at \$2.75.00.30; Colorado and wyoning Texas at \$2.75.00.30; Colorado and wyoning Texas at \$2.000.00; Stockers met with saive shipping steers at \$1.506.00 give ording to quality. Calves were for excessive supply and sold others, the demand not being at all sharp and sold outwer, the demand not being at all sharp and sold outwer, the demand not being at all sharp and sold outwer, the demand not being at all sharp. And the supplies of the second steers, weighing 1.450. lower. The receipts, though showing a agreet mished dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450
as and apwards
from fat, and well-formed
steers, weighing 1,550 to 1,400 Ps.

4.0025.00
deeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,50 to 3,00 Ps.

4.0025.00
deeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,50 to 3,00 Ps.

4.0025.00
deedum Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighfiedium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighfiedium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighress, and the ered to, ex-CATTLE SALES.

2.60@8.15 2.40@8.15

An. Pric. ...250 \$4:4 SHEEP—The sheep trade was quiet at steady prices. We quote poor to medium grades at \$3.0063.75, and good to extra at \$3.8564.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Oct. 7—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 4,230; market unsettled and irregular, owing to the very lace arrival of the bulk of supply, but sales to noon were at unchanged figures on lower grades, and a small sevance on good and prime steers; very poor to strictly prime steers ranged from 75,6610%;; a few tops reached 105,c. and 7 car-loads Texans 75,66 to steerday, 458 live cattle, 250 quarters beef, and 250 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 13,000; sheep continue firm at \$4,065.25 per 100 lbs, with selected wethers at \$5,065.63, Lambs firmer at \$6,066.25 per 100 lbs, including fair to prime at \$6,756.01256.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 10,000; market a shade stronger at \$4,0064.25 per 100 lbs alive, with 3 car-loads 500 dat \$4,3434.

BUFFALO. Oct. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,400; consigned through. 1st cars: market dull and lower; sales of extra steers at 85.1065.55; choice do. 84.706. L00; good shippers, 84.3064.65; light steers, 83.4063.81; mixed butchers; \$2.3063.25; nothing doing in stockers. Street and 1st considerable of the street of the stree BUFFALO.

ends, \$4.4064.69; pigs, \$4.25; best grades disposed of.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 445 head of through and 114 of yard stock. Total
for two days, 425 head through and 2,625 local. Supply
for this week's sales full, with good average of good
to prime, which sold readily at fair prices, but not
over last week's best shipping grades, \$5.0063.25; good
butchers' stock, \$1.5564.99; common to fair, \$5.004.25;
buils, stags, and fat cows, \$2.002.375; stockers scarce
and not much asked for at \$2.263.50; sales to-day, 303
head; total for three days, 5.657.

Hots—Receipts to-day, 3.35 head; total for two days,
\$2.50; Philindelphins, \$4.6564.65; Yorkers, \$4.2564.50.

SHEEL—Receipts to-day, 1.23 head; total for two
days, 5.50; selling fair at \$2.2564.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Oct. 27.—The Price Current renorts:

and armer with the control of the co

endorized, 63 gravity
endorized, 63 gravity
edocrized, 74 degrees

74 degrees

75 degrees

75 AND GAME—Were slow and easy. The
ere large, and the weather raw and bad for
Chickens sold at 767-75c and turkers at 05,
Ducks were \$2.50 per dc. 2 and goese \$1.50
ducks range from \$1.00c.1.75 per doz. Frais were \$5.00.

88—Fine peachblows and rose were in
nd for shipment, and firm at 40.55c on
outside for the late variety. Fancy lots
50c delivered.
Finothy was more active and stronger,
s were moderate, but slore lots were apter plenty, and shippers were taking the
c. Frime was \$2.50c.2.56.

80c.3.5. Fiaxweed sold at \$1.2461.396.
In settlement at \$1.25. Clover was quipt

lice medium tub...
irty tub...
hed fleece...
washed fleece...
shed fleece....

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. Oct. 27.—Hogs—Quiet; common, \$3.75
2.35; light, \$1.000.45; packing, \$4.2504.50; butchers', \$4.35; light, \$1.000.481; packing, \$1.2504.50; butchers', \$1.001.882.50; receipts, \$5.00; \$410ments, \$50.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL. Oct. 27—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s
M: No. 2, 2s 5d.

SRAIN.—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 10d;
spring, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 9s 7d;
No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn—
Nov. No. 1, 5s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry at
special-ind; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export,
100; American, 6,550.

PROVISIONS—Beef-Prime mess, 61s. Bacon—Long
flat, 4s.

LEYINED PETROLEUM—10d.-

PROVISIONS—Beef—Prime mess, Gls. Bacon—Long dist. Gs.

RETINED PETROLEUM—10d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—33s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. Zi.—LINNSKED OIL—£28.

RESIS—Pale, Is 12d.

ASYWERP, Oct. Zi.—PETROLEUM—27/6f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. Zi.—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d@11s 9d.

Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 3d; spring, 8s 3d@9s 3d; white, 8s 8ds@9s 7; club, 9s 7@10s 2d. Corn, 5s 4d. Pork, Ind. Lard, 44s.

LONDON, Oct. Zi.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat—Not much wait, but prices firmly held. Corn bardening; 5s 4d.

Alak LANE—Wheat ainchip better. Cargoes on passage—wast quiet. Corl rather easier. Fair average wast quiet. Corl rather easier. Fair average wast quiet. Corl rather easier. Fair average wast quiet. Corl rather easier. Fair average was quiet. Wheat air and the Continent during layer. Wheat air and the Continent during layer. Wheat air of the corl passage was a died. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and tom better tone. To arrive—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn in fair demand. Arrived—Wheat and corn easier. American mixed declined 3d. Pork — Long clear Lard quiet and 6d lower, at 44s. Bacon and the Corn fair and the corn steady.

NEW YORK.

innek at \$10001.01. Barloy dull possed a union about as in our hast; a boat-loud of ungraded Canada sold at 900; A80 bin four-rowed State, to arrive, on Irivate terms.

Phovisions—Western steam lard quoted higher. Most other kinds of hog produce have shown little animation, and quoted weaker; Western mess pork inactive and quoted weaker; Western mess pork western mess was again quoted dull and irregular; \$18.50 is named as the settling price, leaving off for October. however, at \$18.00, at which 250 bris were sold; \$18.25 asked for November, and seller's option the sold of the product of the price of the pric

3s 60@4s 3d. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Firm at 111-166
115-16a. Futures steady; October, 10.78c; November, 10.80c; Docember, 10.83c; January, 10.94c; February, 10.96c; March, 11.23c; April, 11.38c; May, 11.39c; June, 11.66c. H.66.

FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 20,000 bris; exports, 12,000 bris; superfine State and Western, \$5.80.44.25; common to good common, \$4.2564.70; good to choice, \$4.15.66.50; white wheat extra, \$4.5664.85; extra Ohto, \$4.70.66.00; St. Louis, \$4.50.66.25; Minnesota patent process, \$6.06.66.25;

127.000 bu; Western mixed, 3863bc; white Western, 386446c.

HAY—Quiet, but firm; 8660bc.

HAY—Quiet, but firm; 8660bc.

HOPS—Dull and unsettled; yearlings, 1862bc; Eastern and Western, 1862bc; New York State, 1862bc.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refinink, 74667bc.

Molasses dull and unchanged. Hice in good demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; United, 015c; crude, 7635bc; refined, 12c asked.

TALLOW—Steady with a fair demand at 64665c.

RESIN—Steady at 4.55c asked.

EGGS—Firm for choice at 12623c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; quoted at 1546615c for export. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady and fairly active; long clear middles quoted at 756673c; short ciear, 85c. Lard in fair demand; prime steam, 88.368.45.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESS—Quiet at 166125c.

METALS—Manufactured copper, new sheathing, 26c; inget lake, 185c. Pig-Iron dull and unsettled; Scotch, 83.55c.340c. American, \$17.09.25.09; Russia sheeting, 13645c.

NALLS—Cut, \$1.1563.25; elinch, \$4.6565.50.

NAILS-Cut, \$3.15@3.25; clinch, \$4.65@5.80. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Steady and more active: superfine, \$2.5084.00; do extra, \$4.2565.00; do family, \$5.266.25. GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher but closed lower to

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher but closed lower to sell; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, \$1.123421.13; November, \$1.13421.134; December, \$1.184 61.1854; January, \$1.18462.1854; Corn—Western steady and quiet; Western mixed, spot and October, \$454 5456; November, 5456 asked; December, 55e bid, Oats dull and lower; Western white, 37638c; do mixed, 362334c. Rye quiet at \$1.0061.02. HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$18.00 (230.00.

stock. Mess pork, FMM. Bulk ments—Loose shoul-ders and clear rib sides, none offering; do packed, 34 68%c. Bacon—Shoulders, tigc; clear rib sides, bc. Hams, 186,18%c. Lard—Refined, 30. BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 166,23c. EGGS—Firm at 186,23c. PETROLEUM—Duffi: refined, 12c. COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 123

COPER-THE RESERVE AND ASSOCIATION OF THE RESERVE ASSOCIATION OF

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.-FLOUR Corn—Options higher and cash lower; Western mixed, on track, \$36; 100 on track, \$36; 254; c; rejected, on track, \$36; 381 mixed, October, £45; old, \$45; asked; November, 545; bid, 545; asked; December, \$35; bid, 535; asked; January, \$25; bid, 536; asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 45; No. 2 do, \$35; asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 45; No. 2 do, \$35; asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 45; No. 2 do, \$35; asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 45; no. 2 do, \$35; asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 45; no. 2 do, \$35; asked. Oats dull; no. 2 white, 45; asked. O

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; superfine, \$3.00@3.25; XX, \$4.25@4.50; XXX, \$4.75@5.00; high grades, \$5.15@6.00.
GRAIN—Corn steady, with a good demand at 57@50c.
Oats easier at 30@40c.
CORN-MEAL—Dull, at \$2.55.

Provisions—Pork scarce at \$16.00. Lard dull, weak, and lower; tierce, \$56956c; keg, redned, \$960. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, packed, \$969. \$560. Bacon dull; shoulders, \$960; clear rb, \$760; clear, \$960. History, \$1860. Bacon dull; shoulders, \$960; clear rb, \$760; clear, \$960. History, \$1860. Bacon dull; shoulders, \$960; clear rb, \$760; clear, \$960. History, \$1860. Bacon dull; canvased, \$960. History, \$1860. Bacon dull; \$1860. Bacon dulli; \$1860. Bacon dull; \$1860. Bacon dulli; \$1860. Bacon dulli; \$1860. Baco

ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.-FLOUR-Dull and un-No. 2 red, \$1.00@994c cash; \$1.094@1.094 November; \$1.094@1.094 1.094 1.094 Pecember; \$1.094@1.09941.094 January; \$1.004@1.09941.094 January; \$1.004@1.09941.094 January; \$1.004@1.09940.094 January; \$1.004@1.09940.094 Iower; \$294@2094c cash; \$294@2094c November; \$294@2094c Pecember. Rye steady at \$20. Barley steady at \$0.006. LEAD—Quiet at \$1.00. Barley steady at \$0.006. BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 20.006. Butter, 20.006. Butt

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.-FLOUR-Quiet and un-GHAIN—Wheat steady; opened and closed firm;
No. 1 hard, \$1.07; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.034; No. 2 do,
19%c; October, 59%c; November, \$1.034; December,
\$1.0154; No. 3 do, 91c; No. 4 do, 83c. Corn quiet; No. 2
at 39%c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 2 at 39%c.
Rye higher; No. 1 at 83%c. Barley firmer; No. 2
spring, 69%c.—Weak, Mess pork, \$11.15 cash and November, Lard, \$7.15 cash and November, \$7.50 day, \$7.50 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

full; No. 2 white, 25c; do mixed, 34c. Rye dull; No. 2, 190c.

HAY-Duil at \$14.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at \$15.50. Lard—Primesteam nominal. Bulk-meaus steady; shoulders, \$1.50; clear rib, \$8.50; sleady and firm; shoulders, \$5.50; clear rib, \$8.50; clear, \$8.57%. Hams—Surar-cured, 105.6c.

WHISE Y—LOWER at \$1.08.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; high-mixed, to arrive, 573/668c. Oats—Moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 4560; No. 2 white, 4560; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 45616c. No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 45616c. Peg-41.03-1.03.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 35631c; choice indid-packed, 25625c; common to good, 176416c. EGGS—Western, fresh, 18625c.
EGGS—Western, fresh, 18625c.
25600 bg.
Shifments—Flour, 550 bris; corn, 45.00 bu. BOSTON.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Easier at 10%c.
FLOUR—Easier; family, \$4.30\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$0.00\(\text{C}\), \$1.00\(\text{C}\), \$0.00\(\text{C}\), \$2.00\(\text{C}\), \$

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—The Price Current

reports:
GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 37,040 bu; shipments.
19,399 bu; market weak; No. 3, cash, 834c; October.
Sic; No. 2, cash, 83c; October. 82c; No. 1 cash, 834c;
October, 894c. Corn—Receipts, 13,542 bu; shipments.
4,622 bu; unsettled: No. 2 cash, 304c; October, 31c.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO. N. Y., Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat in good speculative demand and firm; sales, 7,000 bu No. 1 Duluth at \$1.124; 30,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth, November, at \$1.144; 15,000 bu last half November, at \$1.144; 5,000 bu last half November, \$1.15. Corn nominal at 49c asked; no bids. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 8c for wheat, 7c for corn.

PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Corn setive and firm; high mixed, 38%330%c; mixed, 38%330%c. May, 48%c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 white, 30630%c. My stendy; No. 2, 23%c. HIGHWINES \$1.10.

HIGHWINES-41.10.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 1.250 bu: corn, 27,900 bu: oats, 19,050 bu: rye, 1.675 bu; barley, 2.690 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 2.600 bu: corn, 44,000 bu: oats, 56,000 bu; rye, 4.600 bu: barley, 1,200 bu. DETROIT. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—FLOUR-Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, \$1.02½ asked. October; No. 2 nominal; November, \$1.02½; December, \$1.05½; January, \$1.00%; No. 2 white, 16c bid; No. 2 red, \$1.00.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 103,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 28,000 bu. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red. 1994@994c. Corn quiet at 4044404c. Oats quiet

OSWEGO. Oswego, Oct. 27.-GRAIN-Wheat easier. Corn

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton goods market very firm, and leading makes of brown drills advanced by agents. Low grade fancy prints in better demand, and stocks light. Ginghams and dress goods quiet COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Easy; middling, lle; low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 5½c; net receipts, 5,801 bales; gross, 7,815. Exports—France, 4,200; coastwise, 2,102. Sales, 6,100; stock, 141.934.
St. Louis, Oct. 27.—Cottox—Lower; middling, 19½c; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,800; stock, 22,200. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 27. — PETROLEUM — Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 1114c.

PTTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM—Pairly active; crude irregular; United certificates, 1114c; refined, 12c, Philadelphia delivery. TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Oct. 21.-SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

Connecticut Romance-Good Forta Wealthy Bride.

Dispatch to Boston Herald.

HARTFORD, Ct., Oct. 23.—An inside chapter of the fashionable Skinner-Roberts wedding here this week is of interest, as showing that worth is

cometimes valued equally with wealth in this all and of steady habits." The bride, Miss Florence C. Roberts, is the daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Roberts, a wealthy merchant, whose fortune is estimated at a half million or better. She was a petchild, had everything that wealth could command, and was a belle of the piace. Mr. Skinner was a student at Trinity College, where he first made her acquaintance. He was or a good family of Malone, N. Y., but in moderate circumstances only. That he would ever aspire to the hand of Miss Roberts would, at the time, have been scouted as impossible. He was a young man of real worth and sterling integrity. These qualities were noted by the lady, and her father showed toward him very friendly feelings. After his graduation he went to the mining regions of the West in search of fortune, but, like many other young men, made a failure. During his absence he maintained a correspondence with Miss Roberts, and finally proposed. He was accepted, and Mr. Roberts instead of interposing any objections, was governed by his own judgment and the wishes of his daughter, and gave his consent. Further than that, he wrote to young Skinner to come to Hartford, and gave him a position with the wealthy firm of Keney & Roberts. pet child, had everything that wealth could com-

young Skinner to come to Hartford, and gave him a position with the wealthy firm of Keney & Roberts.

The wedding followed within a few months, and Mr. Roberts gave the young couple a splendid start in life. He could not well take an unexperienced young man into the firm, nor give him a salary out of proportion to the subordinate position he filled, but he made liberal provision otherwise. A residence was purchased for the young couple at a cost of \$15,000, and richly furnished. It is also understood that the father's wedding-gift was a check for \$100,000, with the understanding that the money be invested, and the income used in affording a style of living and the luxuries to which Miss Roberts has been accustomed during her girlhood. The fact of the gift of this check was not given publicity, but the story was printed at the time of the wedding, and has not been contradicted by the family or their friends. Mr. Roberts was well able to give it from his large wealth, nearly all of which, by the way, will revert in time to his daughter. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable, and included one very acceptable,—a carriage and pair of horses from Mr. Roberts' business partner. The match is favorably regarded here, despite the wide difference in the pecuniary conditions of the two young people. It was brought about openly, and with the free consent and approval of family and friends,—a course somewhat unusual, but assuredly both pleasant and creditable to the contracting parties.

Detroit Free Press.

We were grieved to read the other day of the death of one of Michigan's joiliest editors.—almost the last man of a band who published weekles in the State when a coonskin would pay for a column "ad," and three bushels of corn dumped on the office floor stood for a year's subscription. Never a publisher was more liberal with his space. It was hard work for him to charge for anything except the tax-list and morigage sales, and he measured short even on them. One day in the years gone by his paper copied an attack on a county official, and old Mark was dozing at his desk when the injured party staiked in and began:

"You are a coward, sir—a — coward!"

"Mebbe I am," was the editor's complacent reply.

"And I can lick you, sir,—lick you out of your

"Mebbe I am," was the editor's complacent reply.

"And I can lick you, sir,—lick you out of your wrinkled old boots!"

"I guess you could," answered Mark as he busted the wrapper off his only exchange.

"I'm going to write an article calling you a fool, liar, coward, cur, slanderer, and body-snatcher, and go over to Ionia and pay five cents a line to have it published."

"Hey?" queried the old man as he wheeled around.

"Hey?" queried the old man as he wheeled around.
"Yes, I'll pay five cents a line to have it published."
"Say, let me tell you something," replied Mark. "I've got 200 more circulation than the Banner, and I'll publish your attack on me for two cents a line and take it out in mill-feed or corn-stalks! Don't trot over to Ionia when you can help build up your own town!"

Mark would have published it word for word, just as he said, and thrown in a cut of a horse or a stump-puller free gratis, but the official cooled off.

Government Receipts.

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the receipts from customs sources for 1880 at \$150,000,000. The forthcoming annual report of the Secretary will show that receipts from this source were \$185,522,064.60, being an increase of \$34,522,064.60 over the amount estimated. The report will also show that the total receipts of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year of 1880 was \$353,528,610.98, being an increase of \$45,526,610.98 over the amount estimated, leaving a surplus revenue of \$65,883,653.20.

The total receipts for customs and interval revenue for the fiscal year commenced July last to date was \$109,700,000, and the expenses for the same period \$65,500,000. In 1879 the receipts were \$44,24,000 and the expenses were \$40,842,000. The estimated decrease in the public debt for the current month is upwards of \$8,000,000.

Actors, vocalists, public speakers recommend Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure inone minute.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

Proof that He Aided the Secession Conspirators in the Spring of 1861.

The Rebel Plot to Capture Washington and to Assasinate Abraham Lincoln.

Even James Buchanan Attempts to Prevent the Success of the Conspiracy,

But William H. English Declares that the Presence of Troops in Wash-

ington Then Was Impolitic and Offensive," and Might Be "Destructive of Civil

Liberty."

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.-William H. English, of Indiana, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, appeals to the suffrages of the American people. Every patriotic man, before deciding to vote for him, should read this record, and then endeavor to answer the question What would William H. English do if the same

onditions should again exist?"
THE EARLY DAYS OF 1861 were troublesome days in Washington. They were crisis days in the fate of the Nation. The people had elected Abraham Lincoln to be President, and the South was preparing its Rebellion. Fort Moultrie had been abandoned. South Carolina Members of Congress had announced to the House the secession of their State and their withdrawal from the Union; South Carolina had organized as an independent nation, had created its army, and had prepared to exercise all the functions of an independent government. Most of the Southern States had seceded,—their Sen-ators, before leaving the Senate, having announced in violent terms their determination to destroy the Nation. Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi,—then, as now, a Rep-resentative in the Lower House,—bad said, in the hearing of Mr. English, as he was preparing to leave to join his seceded State, "I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but tell you that, unless you do this,—unless you desist from the course which you are pursuing [attempting to save the Union and to assert National authority over the forts of the Government], the bistorian now lives who will write the sad epitaph of llium fuit upon the monument of the Nation." Jeff Davis, in the sight of Mr. English, had introduced in the Senate a resolution sauctioning the de-mand of South Carolina that the National troops

lie property in the District of Columbia, or to interfere with the regular operations of the Government.

"He thinks it has been established (nothwithstanding the difficulty of proving a negative) that no such conspiracy does exist, either in this District or elsowhere.

"It appearing from the testimony of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, taken before the Committee, that seven companies of artiflery and one company of sappers and miners, of the regular army, have been ordered to and are quartered in this city, in close vicinity to the Capitol, under the mistaken belief that the public property in the District was or would be in danger.—and the Committee being unanimously of the opinion that no combination, or conspiracy, or purpose hostile to the Government or its property exists,—the undersigned recommend the passage of the following resolution. L. O'B. Branch."

Mr. Howard, of Michigan—I move that the report and accompanying evidence be printed.
Mr. Branch—Let my resolution be read.
The Clerk read as follows:

"Resolved, That the quartering of troops of the regular army in this District and around the Capitol, when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and, if permitted, may be destructive of eivil liberty; and, in the opinion of this House, the regular troops now in this city ought to be forthwith removed therefrom."

Mr. Branch—I demand the previous question be withdrawn from the National fortifications in Charleston Harbor. Southern-born officers of the United States army and navy, in large numbers, had entered the service of the inde-pendent State of South Carolina. Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinkney, Fort Washington, the United States Arsenal at Charleston, and the revenue-cutter in the bay, had been seized. The forts in Alabama were taken. Even James Buchanan

had sent to Congress a message declaring that the United States Government
MUST DEFEND ITSELF WITH ARMS:
and Jeff Davis even had left the Senate, and had delivered his inaugural as President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Westlergton secretic by special tests at wide tests. Washington, secretly by special train, at midnight, to avoid the danger of threatened assasination. A conspiracy of individuals against the Republic had been active at the National Capital. The wayfaring Northern man, though a fool, could not help but know of it. The United States Senate was the first seat of the conspiracy, and the most effective of the Secession-plotters were members of the Cabinet of James Buchanan. The midnight treachery of that Cabinet is one of the conspicuous facts in the history of re-bellions. The war-cry of "Danger to Slavery!" had been raised. It was hoped the Southern people could be united upon it. One of the first steps in the plan of the conspirators to Mexicanize the Government was to seize Washington and to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln. To this end all the National works in the Slave States had been captured and garrisons prepared. The army and navy of the Government had been scattered to the corners of the earth, and the National Treasury had been robbed. The Mints had been broken open, the arsenals had been stripped of their munitions of war, the dockyards of their ships, and the officers of the National army and navy had been seduced from their allegiance. The conhad been raised. It was hoped the Southern

the officers of the National army and navy had been seduced from their allegiance. The con-spirators remained in Congress expressly to ob-struct the progress of measures designed to baffle their efforts or to aid in the preservation of the Union. Efforts were made to prevent any preparations for the defense of Washing-ton, and to MAKE ITS CAPTURE EASIER.

It was a vital part of their plan that the National Government should accumulate no troops in Washington. Stanton, Holt, and Dix interposed to save the Union. Holt had made that remarkable report in which he sketched the plans of the conspirators, and outlined their projected seizure of Washington. The testimony which he produced to show that it was the plan to capture Washington, and to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln, was overwhelming. The evidence produced a panic in the Nation. Congressmen, and opatriotic men everywhere, urged that the defenses of the Capital be strengthened, and that a military force be concentrated here. This was done.

The Secessionist conspirators were alarmed, and introduced in the House, through the medium of Mr. Branch, of South Carolina, the traitorous resolution which is cited below. Jefferson Davis, soon to become the representative of the Secession movement, wished to have the National disarmament proceed further, and had introduced a resolution in the Senate Jan. 2, 1801, to the effect that the Union forces shall be withdrawn from the limits of any State upon the application of that State.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,

withdraw from that State.

will and it is not say the service of the VicePresidency, heard these things,—saw these
things,—knew these things,—was a part of them.
He knew that men prominent in the councils of
the conspirators had declared that the Confederate flag, before the lat of May then coming,
would float over the dome of the Capitol at
Washington. Yet, william H. English, who appeals for the votes of the Union soldiers throughout the country, voted that, at this time, the
few troops which the irresolute James Buchanan
had been induced to concentrate in Washington, should be withdrawn, in order that the plans
of the Secession conspirators might be more
effectual. Mr. William H. English, in such a
crisis as this, espoused the opinon, by his
recorded vote, that it was

"IMPOLITIC AND OFFENSIVE"
for National troops to be stationed at the National Capital during a session of Congress; and
that the presence of a squad of soldiers to save
the Union, to preserve Abraham Lincoln from
assasination, to insure a peaceful inaugural,
might "be destructive of civil liberty."

Mr. William H. English has a way of denying unpleasant portions of his record. He
is always ready to denounce as libelers
those who call the attention of a pairiotic
public to the things which he hoped were
forgotten; but he cannot successfully deny this
chapter of his record, or disprove the fact that,
at that time, when every patriotic man was
trembling as to the fale of his country, Mr.
William H. English cast his vote to assist the
Secession conspirators in their attempts to
capture the National Capital. This is fully
proved by the following extract from the Congressional Globe report of the proceedings of
February 16, 1861.

THE RECORD.

RECORD.

Feb. 16, 1861:

THE RECORD.

FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan—I submit, from the Special Committee of five, the following report in part.

The Clerk read, as follows:

"The Select Committee of five, appointed by the House on the 9th of January, 1861, respectfully submit the following report in part:

"Ou the 28th of January, the rollowing resolution was referred to said Committee:

"Resolved. That the Select Committee of five be instructed to inquire whether any secret organization, hostile to the Government of the United States, exists in the District of Columbia; and, if so, whether any official or employé of the City of Washington, or any employés or officers of the Federal Government, in the Executive or Judicial Departments, are members thereof.

"The Committee entered upon the investigation under a deep sense of the importance and the intrinsic difficulty of the inquiry. To prove the existence of a secret organization having for its object the resistance to and overthrow of the Government, would, in the very nature of the Government, would, in the very nature of the Government, would, in the very nature of the case, be a difficult task, if such an organization really existed. On the other hand, in a time of bigh excitement, consequent upon revolutionary events transpiring all around us, the very air filled with rumors, and individuals indulging in the most extravagant expressions of fears and threats, it might well be thought difficult to clicit such clear proof as would enable the Committee to pronounce authoritatively than no such organization existed, and thus contribute to the quiet of the public mind and the peace of the country. The Committee have pursued their labors with a determination on their part to ascertain the real facts so far as possible. And if, sometimes, they have permitted inquiries and admitted testimony not strictly within the rules of evidence, or within the scope of the resolution, it is to be attributed to their

great anxietysto elicit the real facts, and to remove unfounded apprehensions.

"The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late Presidential election led disaffected persons of high and low position, after the result, and also upon various modes of resistance. Among other modes, resistance to counting the ballots, to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, the seizure of the Capitol and the District of Columbia, were discussed informally in this city and elsewhere. But too much diversity of opinion seems to have existed to admit of the adoption of any well-organized pian, until some of the States commenced to reduce their theories of Secession to practice. Since then, persons thus disaffected seem to have adopted the idea that all resistance to the Government, if there is to be any, should have at least the color of State authority. If the purpose was at any time entertained of forming an organization, secret or open, to seize the District of Columbia, attack the Capitol, or prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, it seems to have been rendered contingent upon the secession of either Maryland or Virginia, or both, and the sanction of one of those States.

"Certain organizations in this District and in Maryland, that prior to the election seem to have been only political clubs, have since assumed the character of military crganizations, are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide themselves with arms,—some from the State authorities, and others from private subscriptions. But, so far as the Committee were able to learn their purpose, while they sympathized strongly with Secession, there is no proof that they intend to attack cither the Capitol or the District, unless the surrender should be demanded by a State to which they profess a higher degree of allegiance. Some of those companies in Baltimore profess to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland. Whether these representations of the government, or the Committee have failed to

herefrom."
Mr. Branch—I demand the previous question

Mr. Branch—I demand the previous question on that resolution.

Mr. Dawes—In my opinion, sir, the reason that we have not been able to prove the existence of such a conspiracy here is because of the very presence of these troops in the District of Columbia, which prevented that conspiracy from ripening into fruition. Sir, the presence of these troops here has enabled the Committee to present to the House this report: that that which to my mind, it is perfectly clear was at one time contemplated, and proceeded to some extent in its formation, was nipped in the bud and stifled by the presence of these troops in this city. The gentleman from North Carolina could not have obtained, I think, from any member of the Committee a sanction of the minority report which he has presented. As I said before, in the desire to produce a unanimous report, we yielded much, and omitted to point out wherein the evidence showed that at one time there did exist, in the minds of very many disturbed and restless men in and about this District, in the borders of Maryland and Virginia, an intention, if certain

Martial anaspired, according to what they believe was the tendency of things, to march upon this Capitol and seize the archives. I do not believe that there does exist now any such conspiracy in the minds of men round about us here; but it is because it has become too apparent to men that discretion is the better part of valor,—because events over which they had no control have erossed it out. I move to lay the resourch have erossed it out. I move to lay the resourch have erossed it out. I move to lay the resourch have erossed it out. I move to lay the resourch of the table.

Mr. John Cochrane, or New York [a supporter of Hancock]—I deprecate as much as he [Mr. John Cochrane, or New York [a supporter of Hancock]—I deprecate as much as he [Mr. John Cochrane]—I deprecate as mother and their mother reputation, their interrity, and their honor. I dislike, quite as much as my friend from North Carolina, that the millitary note should be heard on the morning aur. I dislike, quite as much as he does, the spectacle of a regular rany environing this city, and giving the impressional distinct in the sun. I dislike, quite as much as he does, the spectacle of a regular rany environing this city, and giving the impression that Compons of a despotic Captain. I not only deprecate, but I reprobate it. But, sir, the circumstances are not such as justly to allow the conclusive of anything, that, although there may now be no vestige of anything the impression of the active existence of an insure to conclusive of anything, that, although there may now be no vestige of anything the property of anything the impression of the active existence of such organizations. It was deemed by the Chairman of the Committee is, if conclusive of anything, that, although there may now be no vestige of anything the property of the active existence of the forces in this city, why it was that reliance was placed the

Bald Heads — Some Eminent Examples.

Pall Mall Gasette.

If one may judge from the exceptional case of Elisha, baldness seems to have been considered a disgrace among the Jews in remote ages, still a disgrace with which it was not permitted to reproach an honorable man. The punishment inflicted by divine interposition, and at the express solicitation of the prophet, upon forty unfortunate children, seems to persons in the present day—even, it may be added, to those who have lost their hair—rather severe. Lovers

of analogies, coincidences, and contrasts may be invited to remark that the grease of wild beasts employed as instruments of vengeance against the little ones who taunted the good old prophet with his baldness was in later centuries to be employed as a capillary restorative. The strength of Samson and the beauty of Absalom iay in their hair, and there is significance, no doubt, in the fact that through their hair both of them came to grief. Among the Greeks the two most famous bald men were Æschylus and Ulysses. The buildness of Æschylus is known to have been the cause of his death, an eagle, carrying a tortoise in its claws, having dropped its prey with a view of breaking the shell upon what it took to be a rock, but which was in fact the shining skull of a great tragic poet. The buildness of Ulysses is commemorated in the "Odyssey," and the fearful vengeance taken upon the suitors of Penelope seems to have been in a great measure due to the pleasantied in the "Odyssey," and the fearful vengeance taken upon the suitors of Penelope seems to have been in a great measure due to the pleasantied in which need the most luxuriant kind were given back to him. Julius Caesar was notorious for his baldness, and the jokes made on this subject by his soldiers on the occasion of his triumphal entries into Rome are only too well known. Nor need the story be here repeated of the pleasure he took in wearing a wreath which covered his denuded temples, and which, according to one Roman historian, was his chief reason for valuing it. It may be remarked, however, that the lifelike bust of Julius Caesar in the British Museum is not that of a man who in the present day would be considered bald. The hair is not thick, and is brushed forward in a style which indicates a desire to make up for a certain want of hair in the region of the forehead and the temple, Something, however, must be allowed for the complimentary disposition of the sculptor reproducing the head of an all-powerfull commander and ruler who was known not to be without

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

LAFATETTE, Ind., Oct. 27.—Among the gentlemen who are to-day in attendance upon the session of the American Association of Shortmen who are to-day in attendance upon the session of the American Association of Short-Horn Breeders—an organization formed in Indianapolis in 1872 for the encouragement of improvements in the breeding of Short-Horn cattle—are the Hon. T. J. Megibben, of Harrison County, Kentucky, President; S. F. Lockbridge, of Greencastle, Ind., Secretary; J. C. Jonkins, Petersburg, Ky.; Judge C. C. Jones, Delaware County, Ohio; J. H. Pickerell, J. T. Ramsey, and W. H. Fulkerson, of Illinois; J. A. Johnston and Abraham Wilber, of Green Hill, Ind.; Prof. C. L. Ingersoll, of Purdue University; W. H. Haisey, T. Nelson, and W. H. Clapham, of Indiana; W. T. Potts, of Jacksonville, Ill. President Megibben delivered an address urging greater care in introducing Short-Horns and procuring of pure breeds. A committee was appointed to ascertain the bost remedy for counteracting pleuro-pneumonia among stock, and Congressional sid was asked in furtherance of this object. Judge Jones, of Ohio, reported that Short-Horns were preferred over Jerseys, Herefords, or other breeds in England, Sociand, or Wales, and recommended the introduction of Short-Horns to the exclusion of all common stock. Pleuro-pneumonia was not so prevalent in those countries as in the United States. He thought this in a measure attributable to the climate.

Another Man Burdett-Couttsed.

"Will you and your son occupy one room?" asked a hotel clerk of a woman of 35 who arrived at Omaha with a boy of 16. "This is not my son," she said, with emphasis, " but my husband. We are on our bridal tour."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in an Old and Obstinate Case of Dyspepsia.

I gave Horsford's Acid Phosphate to an old and obstinate case of dyspepsia with the most happy result. He is now better than he has been in years.

A. K. Werster, M. D. St. Joseph, Mich.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

BAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS .- Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. [Daily

Chicago & Northwestern Rallway. for Maps. Guide-Books. Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations. apply at @ and @ Clark-st, Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Kandolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the degots. Leave. | Arrive.

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bOttawa & Streator Express.

bOttawa & Streator Express.

bGalesburg Fassenger.

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bGalesburg Fassenger.

159 am b 7:39 pm
bNebrask Express.

bDubuque & Sloux City Express.

bDubuque & Sloux City Express.

bDowner's Grove Accommodal.

bLannsa & Colondo Ex.

12:39 pm b 2:39 pm
bAurora Fassenger.

cross Streator Streat Line.

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bAurora Fassenger.

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Parallel Between Andrew John-

son and Winfield S. Han-

cock. The Pleasant Dream That Poor Judge Trumbull Dreamed the Other

her Clear Exposition of Southern Animus by the Wise Man Who Signs Him-

self "A Fool."

THE HAWKEYES THOROUGHLY AROUSED. ghly aroused since the boom in na, lest the prestice of being the

nts to secure at least one or two Con-n for the Brigadiers. ressmen for the Brigadiers.

A few days ago there was a conference of the

Democrats agreeing to support a Green-ker for Circuit Judge in Stubbs' county. it was a test of patriotism which Stubbs id not stand, and he refused to retire. The ats claim that Culbertson is a better loker than Stubbs. Certain it is, Cul-wrote a letter to a delegate in the Con-which nominated Stubbs, which was the nantic bid for a nomination ever rivention which will give him a nomination office. His political creed is adapted always circumstances. The result in that district il be the reflection of Moses A, McCold. It is trile editions that all the candidates should be in the same town.

IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT
Is an enthusiasm amour the Republicans
r before known. Rallies are held nightly in
ortions of the district, which are attended
epublican clubs from other districts, and
relkin rings with song and cheer. There is
assurance that Cutts will come out of the
with a round 2,000 majority, which will be a
of 4,600 votes since two years ago. It has
red work and sleepless vigilance to thwart
unchinations of the combined opposition.

IN THIS (THE SEVENTH) DISTRICT IN THIS (THE SEVENTH) DISTRICT emocrats are resorting to every possible ne to defeat Mr. Kusson, and they are, like nus Ward, willing to sacrifice all their relations in the sacrifice all their relations. It is rumored that the Greenback athizers of the Democratic Central Comewill have Gillette's name printed on the kratic ticket,—thus throwing their own cane, Mallory, overboard. A more disastrous could not be made, as, when it comes to kigency of voting for Gillette or Kasson, ands of Democrats will vote for Kasson, and so of Democrats will vote for Kasson, te is making great efforts to get the Irish on the ground that he is a Labor represent—But a little incident in his early career analy-School Superintendent in this city

URNS UP TO PLAGUE RIM. have not lorgotten R, and the tor Gillette. And this reminds me that the men in this State are getting intorested in Presidential contest from a new standpoint, y are beginning to look at the bread-andter side of the question. The marvel is a they never did so before. They are ginning to see through the sophistry of "a fift for revenue." There is a great demand the recent address of John F. Seanlan, and a Committee is unable to supply it. There sould be a diligent effort made to furnish the I-ish population throughout the West with

OULLESS RAILHOAD MONOFOLIES
obbing the farmers of lows of all the
heir inbor." "After paying their taxes,
t on debts imbosed by reason of Relancial misumangement, the railroad
stake what is left," he says. The
becoming a little it knome, and the
ne of the railroad-boys squeated on
reformer thusly: When Gillette was
ongress, the railroad companies exmithe usual courtesies on their roads
hen he got to Washington he conwould be a good thing to
his privileges among his relad turned the matter over to a train-detective work up. The officer started on the supposi-in that the pass had been stolen, and per-ance, during Mr. Giliette's absence, other

and left the train at Emerson, where the man was searched. He protested he was not a thief, and stated how he got the pasteboard. Of course he must be identified: so telegrams were sent to fillette, which was a very ingenious way of hiting two birds with one stone. The "honorable" Congressman confirmed the man's statement, and he was released after paying for the jelegrams and his railroad fure. The pass was confiscated by the conductor.

As a Congressional candidate this year, Gilectic will get snowed under by a majority of 1000.

BENRY CLAY DEAN,
the old Copperhead and arch-conspirator, once
Chaplain of the United States Semate (God save
the mark!), and how halling from Rebel Cove,
Missouri, is bloviating around in the Sixth and
leventh Districts in the interest of the Brigatiers. Some of The Tribune readers may have
a copy of his pamphlet published soon after his
escape from whither he was sent by the War
Department for his treasonable utterances during the War. It's title was "Crimes of the Civil
War," and in it he let ioose the venom of his
Rebel spite. I will quote a few passages, to give
n idea of the sort of man who is at work in Republican Iowa to secure a Congressman to the
Democrats and their allies, the Southern Brigadiers: HENRY CLAY DEAN.

"The wicked and unfortunate President, who The water and unfortunate President, who declared himself above constitutions and laws, built a pyramidal throne upon bones and skulls, semented with the blood of our citizens; which was undermined and fell. The usurper suffered that terrible retribution of God which no man secapes. No taw can justify, nor can any language apologize for, these crimes against a people struggling to maintain the right of self-government.

ie extends his heartfelt sympathy to his athern friends for the abject humiliation im-sed upon them by

on page 51:

"The test-oath is but one of a family of the most formidable and ferocious wild beasts that prey upon society. The whole brood have been let loose upon us at once. Questions which have been settled for centuries in favor of Liborty have been reopened in favor of Despotism. The fruits are upon us: assasination of private citizens by public officers; the exaction of test-oaths; the exclusion from the Courts. Government by brute force nearly always has and always will procede revolution, and be followed by the widest anarchy or the most heartless despotism."

tism."

Past reads very much like some of the Democratic speeches made in the last Democratic ate Convention here. There was less force of pression in them, but the sentiments are the me. They reminded one very forcibly of an's speech at Ottunwa during the process of construction, when the horrors of the War od as a ghost in front of the Democratic party. In the contract of the democratic party.

stood as a ghost in front of the Democratic party.
Said Dean on that occasion:

"If I could have my way, I would place Jeff
Davis in Congress, where he rightfully belongs.
I would go all through the North and destroy
all the monuments and gravestones erected to
the memory of soldiers; in short, I would put
out of sight everything which reminds us that
we ever had a war with our Southern brethren.
I do not know as I would hang our one-arined
and one-legged soldiers, but would pray God to
get them out of the way as soon as possible. I
blush that such a felon [Lincoln] should occupy
the Presidential chair. Perjury and larceny
were written over him as often as 'one dollar'
on the one-dollar bills of the State of Indiana."
He repeated these remarks nearly verbatim
in the Court-House in this city.
But to return to his book: On page 8 he gives

HIS REPUDIATION NOTIONS THUS:

in casting his vote for Congressman next week, will harmonize his recent statement, that the outrages done in the South have not half been told, with what he said in Erä. Early in the campaigu he had pledged his vote to Mr. Conley, but later on he wrote to the editor of the Bloomfield Commonseculb that, "Owing to the grave condition of affairs in the South, which imperatively calls for a Republican House of Representatives, I have concluded to vote for Judge Sampson." H Weaver in 1876 was honest in his convictions and action, and is honest likewise in 1884, he won't vote for John Cook, a perfect Babel of political contradictions, as against M. E. Cutts, more radical and stalwart even than sampson.

the hon. J. B. Grinnell.

has come out flat-footed for Garfield and Arthur. He is one of the best stump-speakers in the West. Since the Greeley campaign, in which he took an active part in behalf of his old Abolition friend, he has kept out of politics, and aloof from the Republican party. But, at a follification at Grinnell a few evenings since, he got called out by his fellow-townsmen, and, mounting high up on a pile of boxes, he made a rousing speech, bristling with humor and good points, which was received with great applause. He had at last come to the conclusion, he said that the Republican party was the only party of Liberty and Right.—of intelligence and good breeding. He compared Garfield and Hancock from personal knowledge and observation. Garfield was a man of character, a statesman, and an orator. Hancock was un aristocrat, pompous, proud of his epaulets and brass buttons, who reminded him of an Indian Chief presented to Gen. Jackson, who said to the old General, "I am a man; perhaps you are; how dd you do?"

Mr. Grinnell's course will add many votes to the

GOV. CARPENTER has recovered from the injuries received whi attempting to save property of his neighbor from fire, and resumed his canvass in his dis trict. It looks now as though be would increas us former vote, which was nearly unanimou Under a new law, the ballots for or against

MUST BE VOTED SEPARATELY. and placed in a separate box. Local committees should see that proper provision is made for this, as the general impression is that the old rule prevails. In fact, many county committees have been so instructed. In view of this, it has been suggested that amendment ballots be printed on colored paper, so that, if they are presented at the wrong box, they may be detected, and placed where they belong. Every one placed in the box with the State ticket becomes void.

A PARALLEL. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-On the 29th March, 1886, Reflections on Some of the Results of the Late printed, and had a good circulation. Your readers will doubtless recollect that the opera-tions of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Freed men's Aid Commission ceased to be legal in on year from the termination of the Rebellion. The Congress which was then sitting very properly conceived it to be its duty to provide for the continued protection of the freedmen by the re-organization of the Bureau with increased powers to correct what were found to be defects in the workings of the original one. President Johnson, however, thought fit to come to issue with legislative branches of the Government on that occasion, and vetoed the measure. After examining and exposing the utter flimsiness of his arguments I concluded that part of my lecture as follows: "Mr. Johnson should forget that he is Tennessecan and remember only that he is an American. He says he represents the South as well as the North; but he forgets that the South of the future must include black as well as white. It is not yet one whole year since these eleven States had powerful armies in the field to destroy, that very Congress into which they now with such unseemity haste seek readmission. It is not yet one short year since their trusted leader, deflexion Davis. Traversed these very States, proclaiming to applauding crowds undying hostility to the very institutions they now with shameless hypocrisy pretend to respect. The grass has scarcely yet had time to cover with its verdaut shroud the marrived champions of those human rights which these eleven States are still ioth to recognize. The wall of despair from the slaughter-pens of Andersonville and Salisbury, whose fetid exhalations forbid approach, still floats upon the air. And yet within that short period the statesmen who have grown old in the loyal service of their country, the men who supported Liucoln and confirmed the appointment of Grant, must be accused of treason usurpation, even premeditated assistantion, because they justly require some test of sincerity from those disloyal representatives before admitting them arain to trusts they may again betray. It is not just, it is not reasonable; and when Mr. Johnson descended from the proud position he holds as Chief Magaritate of that great Republic to invelgn in undignified language against the loyalty and patriotism of such men as Sumner, and Phillipe, and Stevens, he betrays the taint of 'Democracy' and the aversion to his colored brethren which might be expected from his nativity, but cannot be reconciled with his acceptance of the Vice-Presidency of the United States from the American people. If his plan of reconstruction involve the redegradation of those thorewell with the summan streament placed the Nation in jeopardy, I tell you, my freiends, the editine will fail, for permanent political institutions can only be based upon the immurable principle of equal inven American. He says he represents the South as well as the North; but he forgets that the South white. It is not yet one whole year since the

A PLEASANT DREAM. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune, CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—At the junction of Oak-

wook and Drexel boulevards and about a stone's-throw from the residence of Senator Trumbull, the Democrats have creeted a flagpole and a sort of stand, such as the judges at a horse-race occupy to time their steeds. Whether this stand is for any purpose except to display the mames of the Democratic nominees and a motto which are lettered there, the public as yet knoweth not. As it would be a difficult matter to drum together the unwashed in that region in suffi-cient numbers to use the structure for oratorical purposes, most likely it will remain till after election, as now, as empty and useless as a last

year's buzzard's-nest.

The motto placed on this structure, however, is a curiosity, viewed as a Democratic label. It reads thus: "Liberty, Free Speech, and Justice

reads thus: "Liberty, Free Speech, and Justice to All Mankind."

As a Republican motto, as a laconic synopsis of the principles for which the Republican party has been fighting for the past twenty years, it would be admirable. On a Democratic sign-board it is simply bitter irony,—a sarcasm of the most stinging kind. Methinks that many a Democrat, as ae saw it there for the first time, said to himself, "Some enemy hath done this."

"Liberty!" What liberty did the Democracy ever favor but the liberty to keep in slavery 4,000,400 of human beings, the liberty to extend slavery over our free Torritories, liberty to burn negro orphan asylums, and liberty to tear this grand Republic into so many little Mexicanized Confederacies as its Jeff. Davises might demand?

"Free Speech!" Yes, for themselves; but how is it for others where they themselves have control? How is it throughout the South, which their shotguns and Ku-Klux Klans have made colid for Hancock? The words are a mockery there.

"Justice to all mankind!" Great beavers!

But to return to his book: On page 8 he gives

"We are not bound by the Constitution to pay
if [the public debt], because it was contracted
in a war to overthrow the Constitution and destroy the system of government under it.

"We are not bound by the theory of our Government to pay it, because the debt was contracted in the destruction of the American theory of government.

"We are not bound by the faws of civilized
warfare to pay it, because these laws were violated at every step of the War, from its incepmon to its conclusion."

"He traveled all over the State, avowing the
same sentiments as put forth in this pamphlet,
defying the Government, and defaming the
dead. He would throw back his cout from his
shoulders, exposing his broad dirty shirt-front,
and with pompous swell march across the platform, challenging anyloody to meet him in debate on the subject of the payment of the National debt. He became so obtrusive and disgustingly treasenable that the Democrats even
could not tolerate him, and he retired contemptnoully to his Rebel Cove in Missouri, where he
has remained in comparative silence until now,
when he sees another opportunity to do good
service in lows for his Southern friends. The

and best throughout the land rose up to do him honor.

"Ah" murmured the Senator as still he slept, "that apostasy of mine was, after all, only a ghastly dream. That back-pay business was only a bit of aightmare. That joining the Democrate, herding with Copperheads and unicecentant Rebels, and laboring to put them in power, was only a horrible vision of the night. Still am an honored chieftain of the grand old Republican party, and my friends are the friends of the old flag still.

A gentle voice here fell upon his ear without breaking his dream:

"Mr. Trumbull, the Campaign Committee want a motto for the stand."

"A motto?" said the Senator, though still unawakened, "Give them this: 'Liberty, Free Speech, and Justice to All Mankind."

Another moment and the messenger had delivered the words to the Committee, and forthwith they were emblazoned so that he that runs may read.

When, a few bours afterward, the distinguished man passed by, it is said he paused before that legand and contemplated it long and sorrowfully. But the deed was done. The motto was there, and to take it down would never do. So there it still remains,—all that is left of Trumbull's dream. E. P. HOYCERAELES.

DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-Two Democratic of Politzer, of St. Louis, and Breekinridge, of Kenperversion of facts,—the former at Farwell Hall on the 16th inst., and the latter at McCormick's on last Saturday night. Mr. Pulitzer said, in answer to that portion of Secretary Sherman's speech which gave the Republican party credit for the return to specie-payments substantially as follows: "The South, during ten years, has shipped to Europe between \$2,500,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 worth of cotton, for which we received gold, and there, gentlemen, is your re-turn to specie-payment. The Republican party say the South is robel and must not be trusted. and that in the next ten years they would send forward double that amount,"-all of which your "Fool" considers very good; but let us inquire who makes this cotton. Is it not the negro,—the Southern Republican,—the party whom the Democracy has by murder, intimid tion, and fraud practically disfranchised? What right has Mr. Pulitzer to claim credit for his band of midnight assesins, when the credit is justly due to the Republican yeomanry?

Our demagog best Mayor, etc., introduced Col. Breekinridge, of Kentucky, who apologized to his audience for having served four years in the Rebel or Democratic army. This gentleman Breekinridge, of Kentacky, who apologized to his audience for having served four years in the Rebel or Democratic army. This gentleman treated the question of Southern claims with a kind of hysterical contempt by informing his heavers that no such thing was contemplated by the South as payment for property laken by the Union army. I would like him to explain the claims filed before the Southern Commissions of Catims, of which Court or Commissions of Catims, of which Court or Commission Judge Owen Aldis, of Vermont, was President, amounting to over \$2,00,001,000, and which have been rejected on account of disloyalty on the part of the claimant. Now mark this: These claims are public property. Any person can inform himself by inquiring of the Bureau at Washington. Gen. Hancock says, in substance, that he would veto any bill intended for this or such other payments. This is not necessary. I think it was during the last session of Congress that a bill was introduced by a Southern Democrat (Money, of Mississippi, I think, that Inasmuch as the Southern Claim Commission's term of office had expired by its own limitation, that all cases disposed of or pending before that Court be transferred to the Court of Claims. The Court of Claims takes no cognizance of the loyalty or disloyalty of the claimant [see W. W. Worthington vs. United States, Samuel Worthington vs. United States, There need be no special legislation. The transfer from one Court to the other is sufficient.

These facts may be suggestive to some reader who desires a change of Administration.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

INSCRIBED TO W. H. BARNUM. Aye! hurl at him your shafts of cruel slander And seek to soil with falsehood his fair name; The time may come when those to whom you

Will hang their heads in shame. e! fabricate your lies-they will n Against his sterling manhood they must fall; He has been tried and trusted: you have fou

Prepared to meet you all. In goodness he is great—in honor, glorious; You cannot fix your brand upon his brow; In battle, brave, invincible, victorious— And God is with him now!

He who could face the thunder of the battle. Who boldly rode into the bloody fray. Amid the bursting bombs, the roar and rattle Of Chickamauga's day,

Unflinchingly can face your darts of rencor— Those barbs more pitiless than spears of steel— The envious sneer, the vile and festering canker That Traitors only feel.

Aye! forge your lies; your slime cannot alarm For he has worn about him, from his youth, A charm more potent than your power to har

The amulet of Truth! Aye! strive to ruin his good reputation: The lustre of his name shall not grow dim; He yet shall be the leader of the Nation, And you will follow him!

Garfield, we meet and greet you with affection, Knowing your worth, and proud of your fair laine: God guide you always in the right direction, And bless your bonored name!

True to your trust, and in your mission holy,
Bringing the Nation into brighter days,
Accept from one whose lot in life is lowly
This spray of honest praise.
EUGENE J. HALL.
CENTRAL PARK AVENUE, Chicago.

A Remarkable Hobbery.

Central Park Avenue, Chicago.

A Remarkable Bobbery.

Correspondence Londom Globs.

Your cerrespondent was suddenly called to Peth for a few hours last week. The affair was pressing, for a friend had been severely "winged" in a duel—a sufficiently common event in pugnacious Pesth—and he made for the Staatsbubn with all due speed, and took the next train for Hungary. This, as is usual in such enses, was a confirmed "parliamentary," which fore along at twenty miles an hour. The carriage which he entered contained two ferocious-looking Magyars—booted, braided, and pomatumed. They screwed up their mustachos to a level with their eyes, glared about with a "what do you think of that" expression, and with many "Teremetes," cursed the unpunctuality of departure, the heat, the time, the place,—Vienna,—everything; in a word, they were real Magyars and out-and-out "patriots." The other occupants of the compartment were a well-dressed, good-looking youth, a German, who appeared dreadfully sleepy, and an innocent-looking old gentleman of, say 00, the pattern of benign and paternal mildness—a sort of Magyar Mr. Pickwick. A moment later we started. The old gentleman addressed several remarks to the young onc, who, however, youcharded but scant reply between mighty yawns and sighs of fatigue. In a very few minutes the youthful German was snoring hard. The old gentleman then turned to us and proved very communicative, telling us how the youth opposit was his sou, deploring at the same time his carelesses in money matters. "There he goes to sleep among strangers with a whole pockettul of money; is that not careless?" inquired he, with more candor than flattery. "Just to give him a fright, and to teach him a whole pockettul of money; is that not careless?" inquired he, with more candor than flattery. "Just to give him a fright, and to teach him a whole pockettook, which he placed in his own breastpocket with a knowing smile. Soon after this the train stooped at Pressburz. The old gentleman begged us to look after his son, his son

since been heard of.

Catarrh.—Choking, putrid mucous accumulations are dislodged, the musal passages cleansed, disinfected, and healed, breath sweetened, sneil, taste, and hearing restored, and constitutional tendency checked by Sanford's Hadical Cure.

ANDERSONVILLE

The Site of the Noted Rebel Pris on-Pen To-Day.

Visited by a Reporter of the Detroit " Post and Tribune."

Facts of Its Horrible History Repeated-Changes Time Has Wrought.

Shall We Not "Highly Resolve that These Dead Shall Not Have Died in Vain?"

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Oct. 19.-I was one f those who came on with the advance of Mr. Eberts' excursion to Atlanta last week. Continuing my journey I reached Macon on he evening of the day we arrived at Atlanta, and went into camp. I say went into camp, because, having been all day pass-ing in the track of Sherman's march to the ea, I was full of military phrases. The oute through Kentucky and Tennessee was delightful one. The scenery on the Cinelnnati Southern Railroad from that city to attancoga was of the wildest description. All the bridges and trellis works of the road are fron. Some of the structures hang high over the rivers and ravines. The bridge that crosses the Kentucky River is 285 feet above the water below. Looking east as the cars pass the fragile-looking spans, the Dix and Kentucky Rivers meet at a point of rocks 400 feet in hight, while their opposit shores are ver 300 feet. It is a startling transit across the Kentucky River, and the grandness of the scenery at this point is not surpassed

1 left Macon Monday morning to visit this famous locality, and to see how the place, now so noted, appeared so long after its uses had been discontinued.

THE PRISON was established at this point by Capt. W. S. Winder in November, 1863. At that time there were but about a dozen people, all told, living in the vicinity. The site was on two niving in the vicinity. The site was on two side hills of clay, sloping one from the north and the other from the south, between which, in the valley thus formed, a little stream made its way from west to east. The brook, sluggish in its movement, perhaps four feet wide and eight or ten inches deep, furnished the only water accessible by the prisoners. On each side of it was a quagmire about 150 feet wide, and this, with the dead line, cut the original twenty-two acres of space inclosed down to about twelve acres, on which these patriotic men lived, suffering that which was worse than a thousand merciful

The location of the pen was, when selected for its horrible uses, a grave of oak and pine. The trees, however, were cut off to furnish timber for the stockade. This structure was timber for the stockade. This structure was made of logs hewn square, twenty feet in length, set closely into the ground five feet deep. The length of the prison was 1,010 feet, its width 779. Outside of this, and 130 feet from it, was another stockade of rough logs. Upon the outside of the inner palisades were the sentry-boxes, overlooking the prison and its occupants, while additional precautions were taken against escape by the construction of yet a third wall outside of the others, and by a cordon of earthworks; monnting se venteen guns, which lay ready to rake the inclosure with shot and shell at a moment's not ice. moment's not ice.

THE DEAD-LINE

was a simple railing, three feet high, running, about twenty feet inside the wall, around the inclosure. Prisoners passing this line were to be shot down at the instant of offense, but the orders were so willingly complied with by the guard, that the man who reached his arm beyond the forbidden bound was given his eternal discharge from the duties of this life.

There was no shelter from the rain hor from the sun. The trees had been removed for the construction of the walls, and their place was never supplied by a friendly roof. All that the sky had to give came upon them without obstruction, and if disease failed to come with the scorching sun, it was soon to be brought by the drenching rain. In the summer of 1864 the prison was enlarged by the addition of 610 feet to its length.

In June of the same year a second inclosure, like unto the first, 925 feet long by 400 wide, was constructed, and though its only outfit was a few old tents and long sheds made of poles with roof of pine boughs or

wide, was constructed, and though its only outfit was a few old fents and long sheds made of poles with roof of pine boughs or planks, but with no sides, it was dignified with the name and put to the uses of a hospital. About 1,000 feet northwest of this pen was the graveyard. There was no need of guard or stockade here, and none was supplied. Trenches, varying according to the day's requirements, were dug from 130 to 300 feet long. In these from 100 to 300 bodies, laid in rows, each body limited to twelve inches space; were buried. The Union soldiers who laid their fellows here to rest placed stakes at the head of each, duly numbered. In the hospital the number was recorded, with the name of the dead. Between this flual place and the prison was a small but, in which nine bloodbounds were kept in readiness to pursue and rend the Union soldier who might escape from the 4,000 guards who kept watch and ward over the tenants of Andersonville Prison.

The first detachment of Union soldiers received here came on the 18th of February, 1864.

A short time afterward

JOHN H. WINDER,

a General in the Rebelarmy, assumed command.

Henry Wirz, a Swiss soundrel, was placed in charge as Superintendent, and together they began the work of creating the awful history that made the civilized world shudder with horror. It is not possible to realize the infamous barbarities practiced upon the helpless prisoners here. When the War ended, the Government took the case in hand for investigation. He is not necessarily an old man who recollects the terrible facts which that investigation brought. Yet many who shuddered at the revelations made fifteen vears ago have nearly forgotten the story to-day, while many, in the younger days of manhood, retuse altogether to believe that atrocities, such as are occasionally mentioned now, ever existed, or that there was ever any reason for saying they did.

In the thirteen months of its history the prison opened its doors to 49,485 Union soldiers, of whom Ia,259, or more than one-fourth, never left it alive. The record of death shows that, without standing upon technicalities, this 13,000 men were starved to death. Only 149 died of wounds. The others, faded away under the influence of diseases brought on by starvation and exposure, or fell suddenly by the shot from the sentry on the walls. The percentage of those who were killed by the guard may have been a small one, and included among the 1,289 who are recorded as having died from unknown causes. The average of deaths was 1,020 for each of the thirteen months. On the 9th of August there were 33,006 men within the walls. On the 23d of that month 127 died. Every eleven minutes of that eventful day one of the patriot sufferers died a death of agony.

THE CAUSES OF THESE DEATHS.

as stated above, are not only proved by our own men who survived that reign of terror, but the JOHN H. WINDER,

that eventful day one of the patriot sufferers died a death of agony.

THE CAUSES OF THESE DEATHS.

as stated above, are not only proved by our own need who survived that reign of terror, but the mortality was so great, and the story of suffering was bruited abroad with such an outbreak of indignation from the world, that the Rebel authorities sent their own surgeons to investigate and report. Having investigated, two of these surgeons, G. S. Hopkins and H. E. Watkins, reported that the general culses of death were the large number of prisoners crowded to gether, the entire absence of all vegetables so necessary to prevent scurry, the want of shelter from sun and rain, the inadequate supply of wood and water, badly cooked food, the nithy condition of the prison, and "the morbific emanations from the ravine running through the prison, the condition of which cannot be better explained than by describing it as a morass of numan excrement and mud." This is but a bint of the condition of affairs in the prison which invited the historian, Prof. Kettel, in his compact history of the War, to say of Andersonville, that "the details of the life which the prisoners passed here would prove too sickening to the reader, and are omitted." The report of the Kebel Surgeon-General, Joseph Jones, gives the minute facts relative to the condition of this quagmire, but it is too revolting to repeat here and too horrible for belief. No punishment devised in this world or threatened in the next could be too severe for the infamous seounders who subjected human beings to such an experience as was imposed upon these tens of thousands of men from that death-dealing cesspool.

In this Drison the

DISEASES INCIDENT TO SLARVATION prevailed. This Surgeon Jones reported to his masters at Richmond. Scurvy, diarrhea, dysentery, and gangrene were everywhere. With 2,00 lying sick in the prison stockade when he visited it, Surgeon Jones reported to his masters at he time of this visit lay sick in the hospital, while large numbers, several thousand

THE STOCKADE

was built upon two hills which sloped toward each other, one coming down from the north, the other from the south. In the valley thus formed the horrible stream above described made its way from west to east. With villainous intent the 4,00 Rebels stationed here to guard the prison encamped on the hillsides west of the pen, and the contamination of their flithy camp was mingled with the water which formed the almost stagmant stream that furnished the only supply for all the purposes of life for 35,000 men. To this the necessities of that 33,000 men added indescribable impurities. How they survived experience like this one single day is unaccountable.

The appeal of the Rebel surgeon to his Rebel masters "for relief for this gigantic mass of human misery" found no response. Appeal to authorities on the ground met with nothing but abuse from that low beast, Wirz. There was no earthly help at hand, but those who believe that a good God will never full to bear the cry of His suffering creatures will find their faith strengthened by the faict that when daylight came with one pleasant August morning the prisoners found, on the north side, midway between the summit of the hill and the swamp, a great, generous spring that had during the night burst from the earth and sent its clear, cool, sparkling water adown the hill in exhaustless supply. It was a remarkable instance of Divine interposition in human affairs in behalf of that "gigantic mass of human suffering" spoken of aggregately by the Rebel Surgeon Jones, who declared that "the haggard, distressed countenances of these miserable, complaining, dejected, living skeletons crying for medical aid and food, and "the haggard, distressed countenances of these miserable, complaining, dejected, living skele-tons crying for medical aid and food, and

tons crying for medical aid and food, and
THE GHASTLY CORPSES
with their glazed eyeballs staring up into vacant
space, with the flies swarming down their open
and grinning mouths, and over their ragged
clothes infested with numerous lice, as they lay
among the sick and dying, formed a picture of
hope less, helpless misery which it would be impossible to portray by words or by the brush."
Nothing can be added to this Rebei description
of the miscrable existence of the prisoners at
Andersonville. ble existence of the priso

of the miserable existence of the prisoners at Andersonville.

The traveler who stops at Andersonville now lands upon a rough platformin froat of a rough structure which answers all the purposes of a Post-Office, store, depot, and loafing-place. When the cars, after their half-minute stop, have passed atong, the whole of Andersonville is exposed to the sight. Across the track from the spot are two stores; just beyond two or three houses, wide apart. A blacksmith shop is nearly. To the north and down the road a saw-mill, just erected by an enterprising German, is nearly ready for work. Combined with his lumber business, he has undertaken that of cotton-pressing. The mill is under cover, the press is out-doors, and both will be run by steam when the establishment is complete. All this is nothing, except that it is Andersonville. The scenery is exactly like that through miles of which the traveler has just passed, hill and ravine, oaks and pines, making the most of the landscape for the last twenty of the sixty-two miles between Macon and this place.

So the traveler inquires of the station agent, Postmaster, and merchant, all fused in the person of Mr. Scuber, if the prison is near or in sight. Mr. Scuber points to the hills beyond the saw-mill, and replies that the stockade lies in that direction and undertakes to point out an occasional section of it which he thinks is visible through the thickly-follaged trees. It isn't sat-

hat direction and undertakes to point out occasional section of it which he thinks is visit through the thickly-foliaged trees. It isn't sat-isfactory; the stockade is not in sight, and im-patience must be curbed until the visitor can walk to the place

AND SEE IT FOR HINSELF.

As for myself. I turned away unable to find the slightest indication of the wails which were so confidently pointed out, and under the guidance of an oldish negro who yolunteered to conduct me to the cemetery, from which he declared the way to the prison was a short one, started back up the railroad, and, after half-a-mile walk along the track, struck out into a road that led northwosterly toward the flag which was thying from the flagstaff in the burial ground of the prison. This road was built by the Government, and replaces one originally built to reach the cometery by way of the prison. It comes squarely up to the carriage entrance over which an arch is thrown, while a side gate lets the foot travelers through. Just inside is the residence of the Superintendent, a one-story brick house to which another story is practically added by the slate mansard roof. The flagstaff stands in the centre of the ground, and carriage paths pass between the burial sections of the field. Several large urns bearing flowering pisnts are placed at various points. In such surroundings as these the low marble headstones stretch away in far perspective, each bearing the name of the hero and martyr at whose head it stands. The grounds are close-shaven, so that the grass, were it not for these white memorials of the dead, would have the appearance of a well-kept lawn.

The long, long rows of marbles, ten inches AND SEE IT FOR HINSELF.

dead, would have the appearance of a well-kept lawn.

The long, long rows of marbles, ten inches wide and lifteen inches high, are occasionally broken-by the omission of a stone. Where this vacancy occurs it indicates that a scout, a tenuster or some one who in his burble was was doing his duty when captured win the army, was buried. Congress appropriated money for the marbles only for enlisted men: and this economy, exercised for the few dollars thus saved, robs the poor fellows who died in the service of their country as truly as did any enlisted men of this small memorial of their death. There is nothing more to break the monotony of

THESE GLEANING STONES:

listed men of this small memorial of their death. There is nothing more to break the monotony of THESE GLEAMING STONES:
but between the eastern and western sections of the grounds are six graves, which by their isolation attract attention. They are the graves of six of the robbers and murderers of Anderson-ville, who came in from some of the regiments which, raised in New York City, gathered in occasionally a desperado from the slums. These men robbed their fellow-prisoners, and if necessary, in order to rob them, killed them, the plunder being food or green-backs, and; their victims the newly arrived prisoners. There were in all nearly one hundred of them, and, encouraged by their successes, they carried a high hand until they were finally made the subjects of discipline by the prisoners, who caught several of them and condemned these six to death. The Rebels furnished the material for the gallows and the ropes, and one day, having had a fair trial-by their fellow prisoners. Pat Delany, Pennsylvania; John Sarstield, New York: W. Rickson, United States navy; and A. Munn, United States navy, ere hung by the neck until dead, and lie in these disbonorable graves.

The first man buried in the cemetery was Jacob S. Warner, of New York. Occasionally some one calls for the bodies of relatives buried here for removal to their cemeteries at home. Within the list three weeks such a call was made from Connecticut. These removals are discountenanced by the Superintendent. The dead are here in graves honored by all the world. Let them sleep in peace with their fellows!

THE CEMETERY
comprises twenty-five acres, inclosed by a substantial brick wall five feet high. Capt. J. K. Dunbar, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, is in charge. On the arch over the entrance is a cast-fron shield with an engle and insertied, "United States Military Cemetery. Andersonville. Established July 28, 1805. Interments, 13-253. Known, E.776. Unknown, 483." The flag was first raised upon the staff July 4, 1865.

Capt. Dumbar kindly gave us the se

may be a strown the most of them down.

THE PROSTRATE TINBERS,
or unmerous as those which all stand up against a the encroachments of time. Of all that shood between our heroes and their liberty in 1864, there are not a dozen standing together, erect.

One group of twenty remained on the sough hill on the western side of the prison, but they were leaning with the line of the wall to their fail. If found no other group that numbered so many. The sometimes a defant times stood alone with the ruins of its neighbour or six, or eight, food side, wasting away without failing.

Standing upon the battery from which, at its bordwest corner, we first find the prison before us, we see beyond the shattered walls a forest of the only use that is made of the grounds of the morthwest corner, we first find the prison before us, we see beyond the shattered walls a forest of the only use that is made of the grounds of the morthwest corner we first find the prison before us, we see beyond the shattered walls a forest of the only use that is made of the grounds on the northern hill. As we enter the place we come to the first of the wells which the wretched men dug through the hard earth in their desparing search for water. When it was dug there was neither shrub nor troe upon the prison ground. Now this well is shaded by oaks over iffeen feet in hight, some of the new growth that came upon the land when the occupants went away. It is impossible to see the bottom of most of the many wells with which the carth is pierced. This one appears to be bottomices, but holding fast to one of the trees are the brink, and looking down until the eye is accustomed to the darkness, the bottom becomes dimly visible, and near it, heading to the order the darkness to be bottom becomes dimly visible, and near it, heading to the order the wells, and were the description of the many wells with which the course of the trume of the prison between the prison between the prison between the pr

they discouraged very effectually all efforts in that direction. This well, like many others, is on the level summit of the hill. When the descent to the ravine begins it goes down quite abruptly. Across the little stream When the descent to the ravine begins it goe down quite abruptly. Across the little stream the south hill, sloping to the north, rises with an equality sharp ascent. It was in the sides of these hills that the suffering men burrowed it escape the changing weather—working the way into the ground like swatiows. The strongrowth of trees—and it is a wonderful growthis not the only change that time has wrough here in accompaniment with the ruin of the waits. The wells, at first but a couple of feet as in diameter, and often sixty feet and eve more in depth, have been washed at the side until they are fully six feet across. The sides as far down as can be seen, in some of them as are smooth as if worked in stone, and are gree with fine mosses. The caves in which the me burrowed are all gone. On the north hill, whice sent its slope down to the south, the rains of afteen years have carried away the roofs a these caves, and, gaining by the falling water have washed the earth away from below as we continuing the work until they have cause ravines thirty feet across at the top and as decivity extends the places have marked only by the depressions of the ground where the roofs have fallen, and the places have not entirely filled and probable new will, now that they are covered with the meang grass and weeds such as Southern Georgi grows. The stream which was such a horribagent of death is now a clean brook. It is, pehaps, of an average width to-day of four feet, if depth ten linches. The sides, which, when tro den by the feet of tons of thousands of meaning the same and the such as southern gaining solicity, though still swampy and in some places in

den by the feet of tons of thousands of men daily, were a sogry quagmire, are gaining solidity, though still swampy and in some places impassable. There is much less of forest growth on the south nill. Trees are growing along up the sharpest of the rise from the brook, but on the more gentle ascent which runs back to the southern line of the pen is to-day a thrifty cotton-field, with the bursting bolls sending out their white puffs of fibre ready for the pickers. Standing in the October suu on these sloping grounds, with the air tempered by the shade of the thick growth of the woods, we gain a slight idea of what the sun could do to unprotected men when he came down upon them with all his summer fervor. To-day, under those hillsides, and under these favoring circumstances, the heat was oppressive. The earth is of hard, red clay, positively as red as brick dust, and as hard as the blue clay of the North, coated with a slight strutum of soil so light that it is almost sand. In many places this coating has gone and the hard, red clay prevails. Upon this unmerciful, unyleiding earth the poor, sick men of our armies, noble feilows, who went at their country's call for help, lay until they died, try's call for help, lay until they

supprense the reads of the sum of the sum had gone, then the men confined here were subjected to the wonderful dews of this region. They fall heavily; so heavily that the accumulations upon the roof drop from the gives almost as copiously as the droppings of a rain. With the terrible heat of the sun by day and the drenching cold which came with the dews of night, the unfed meni were unable to contend, and in every month of the history of the prison, as already stated, over 1,000 of them died.

And now let me speak of the spring which a merciful God sent His helpiess creatures at Andersonville. It is such a striking instance of providential relief that the story of its appearance has been frequently called in question. I was even delegated by a minister of Detroit to look particularly after this wonderful spring. He did not quite believe that it existed. If I found it I suspect he intended to use it with the grand effect of which such an incident is capable in holy teachings. To him then I submit my report for the benefit of all who take an interest in the event that the spring is there, and to-day sends out a stream that is as bright, and tresh, and sweet as a trout brook should be. It comes out of the red clay about one-third of the distance from the brook to the summit of the north hill, and near the western wall. It had been kept clear by our guide for the three years after the War in which the Government retained to should upon the place this care of the spring ceased. The lack of attention has not diminished the flow of waters in the least, but the ground about the spring has taken upon itself a thick growth of brush and briars, making it difficult of access.

coming out of the ground has formed a little bollow in the side of the hill, and goes out, well on the surface, to the famous brook below.

I lingered about the place until the shadows of night began to settle upon this scene of indescribable suffering. The gloomy thoughts that came with the visit grew darker as the twilight deepened. Of all the men who were responsible for this great crime here committed, no one except the low-born scoundrel Wirz was brought to punishment. The men who were greater than he, and who were consequently more to be blamed than be, have never felt the rigor of the law for their atrocious and most infamous work. Will they forever escape the penalty they so justly earned? "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay."

To this Mecca, peradventure, pilgrims will Will they forever escape the jennis they justly earned? "Vengeanee is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay."

To this Mecca, peradventure, pligrims will come as long as the Republic endures, and, standing here upon the scene of the suffering and burial of the martyrs of the Rebellion, repeat as their patriotic creed the words of Abraham Lincoin at Gettysbury: "From these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

The Turkish Way.

The Turkish Way.

Of business at the Post-Olifee in Constantinople an amusing description appears in the Colorne Gazette. In London, or any city of Western Europe, the transaction would be concluded in half a dozen words, "Two shillings worth of foreign stamps, please." "Change for half a crown, thank you!" In Stamboul this simple transaction assumes the following form: A turbaned Ottoman, approaching the pigeomobie of the Post-Office, lower repeatedly to the official, and laying his right hand on his breast exclaims, "May the noble morning be fortunate for you, sir!" Official, returning the salutation, inquires, "What is your pleasure?" "Thy servant desires a few stamps, post-ge stamps, in order to send letters to Europe. My son, Adoultable Brendt, glass merchant, of Ak Serai, has traveled to London and his family wish to write to him. I myself, indeed, do not possess the accomplishment of writing; but a relative, the grandson of my first wife's great-uncie, tho great pipe-bowl manufacturer of Tophane, is master of that art, and he will pen the epitie for us."

"Very good, and how many do you want, sir?" "Ah, my jewel, how many do I require? One I suppose will not be sufficient, for he will not return yet for four weeks; so give me two." "Very good, here they are—two and a half pinstres." "What is that thou sayest, my lamb? Two plastres is what I used to give some years back when Abdullah was previously in London. Wait, it was—""Quiter 'ght. Effendim, but since then the fee has been altered and the price is mow greater." "Is it so, abode of my eye? The price is greater, alsa's alsa's "Herewith the Official exclaims; "No, my diamoud, no." We take no paper money here. You muss pay in silver." "Els! What? You take no paper? Why not? Surely it is good money of the Padishah, in whose realm you are! Well, well: I give you hard money. I have with me some in copper." "No, Effendim," rejoins the official; "We don't take copper, either; you many posts his reply." "Whise his reply, no land, have silver. Here he is." "Tha Eccentricity of Animals.

Eccentricity of Animals.

A writer in Nature says: The subject of a deprayed taste in animals is an interesting one, which has not been studied as much pernaps as it might. In human betags it waild seem to depend on ill-health of either body or mind, but in animals it would seem as if it might be present and the animal enjoy good health. One reent and the animal enjoy good health of the P. & O. steamers to help to supply the kitchen on brand but waile fattening it developed an inordinate taste for tobacco, which it would eat any quentity that was given to it. It did not care inuch for eigars, and altogether objected to burneends; but it would greedily devour the heif-chewed end of a sailor or a handful of roll tobacco. While chewing there was apparently no undue flow of sailva, and its taste was supeculiar that most of the passengers on board annused themselves by feeding it, to see for themselves if it were really so. As a consequence, though in a fair condition, the cook was afraid to kill the sheep, believing that the mutton would have a flavor of tobacco.

Another very remstrkable case has just boen communicated to us by Mr. Frances Goodinke: this time a flesh-eating animal in the shape of a kitten, about 5 months old, which shows a passionate fondness for salads. It cats no end of sliced cucumbers dressed with vinegar, even when bot with cayenno pepper. After a little fencing, it has eaten a piece of boiled beef with mustard. Its mother was at least once seen to eat a slice of cucumber which had sait, pepper, and vinegar out. The kitten is apparently in good bealth, and its extruordinary taste is not easily accounted for. Even supposing it once got a feed of saimon mayonnaise, why should it now select to

RADWAY'S READY RELIES.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. THE GREAT-BLOOD PURIFIER

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

without pain or scalding; little or no seno pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity quency of involuntary weakening did afflicted in that way, with certainty manent cure. Increased strength exh the secreting glands, and function hard stored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the exhanged to a clear, lively, and healthy 6. Those suffering from weak or ultimas or tubercles will realth great it. radually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear as the blood improves in purity and strongth disease will diminish, and all foreign and impared in the strongth of the same will diminish.

and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines to the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syndhiddiseases, however slow may be the cure of the cure of the better" and find their general health improving their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient elizated to the cure of the cure of the cure is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SABA-PARILLIAN makes the patient "feel bette," every hour you will grow better and imprasse in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in disease that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Philisis, Scrot-la-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Dishetes, Sto-page of Water (instantaneous relief affords where enthoters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stons in the Bladder, where catheters have away with the painful ope away with the painful ope instruments), dissolving

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

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Bowe: Complaints. Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus orpaint charges from the bowels, are stopped in 16 of a nue by taking Radway's Ready Hellof. No o DOD or inflammation, no wenkness or institu-follow the use of the R. R. Hellof.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowes, a other glands or organs, by one application.

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outs, Neuraigie, or prostrated with disserting suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with affect instant case.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNGS.

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

PALPITATION OF THE REAT,

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The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty crist will afford case and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumber of water will in a few minutes cure Cristop, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowells, and all Internal Pains.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly contol with tweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, chans, and strengthen. Radway's Fills for the care of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Borns, Ridneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headach Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Despons, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Angles, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viccera. Warranted to effect a positive con-purely vegetable, containing no mercury, and eral, or deleterious drugs.

29 Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

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